

Derrick's Father Asks Arrest Of Cops Who Killed Negro Vet

By John Hudson Jones

A grieved Negro father from Augusta, Ga., declared yesterday he would fight for the punishment of the Harlem policemen who slew his son, John Derrick, on Dec. 7. The 63-year old Henry Derrick, a truck driver and father of 12 other children, he talked to reporters in the Harlem offices of the New York National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"I have seen and heard of things like that where I come from," the elder Derrick said. "And I wouldn't have been surprised if it had happened down there, but I would not have expected such a thing up here."

Clearly a man of strength, and looking only 50 years old, Derrick said that people in Augusta have "been talking about what happened. And the preacher said some words about it in church."

Derrick told how his son wrote home just before his Army discharge from Fort Dix, N. J., saying: "He would come home and buy us a place with the money he'd get."

The question of a large sum of money Derrick is known to have carried has come up again and again, while policemen Basil Minakotis and Louis Palumbo, his killers, claim he had only \$57 when their blazing gun cut him down at 119th Street and Eighth Avenue.

Derrick's discharge papers showed, however, that he received \$1,224 from the Army. His buddy, Pvt. Oscar Farley, who is still in the Army, and his friend, Zack Milline, were with him on the morning he was killed. Both charge he carried a sum estimated at from \$2,000 to \$4,000.

"He was part of our dependence, and he was a good boy," Derrick answered a reporter from a big daily who asked provocatively if his son had "ever been in trouble before."

"We raised him in a Christian way. He sent his mother money home every month. It's a shame."

Lindsay H. White, local NAACP president, said that the grieved father will speak to assistant district attorney Karl Grebow, and "urge justice to spur them on in this incident." Yesterday the father made the same demands on Deputy Chief Inspector Thomas V. Boylan at the 28th Precinct.

"We do not attack the entire police force," White declared, "but this case symbolizes a condition in Harlem, and we expect a policeman who commits a crime to be punished just like anyone else."

Guy R. Brewer, Jamaica NAACP leader, mentioned the case of a white worker, Robert Cox, beaten New Year's night, and the haste with which the police acted. White also commented on this contrast.

"These two policemen should be removed from Harlem," White said, "not because of their guilt or innocence, but because their presence on the same assignment in the same squad car from which they killed Derrick might result in an explosive situation which can very well happen, no matter how much we don't want it."

NAACP attorney Wilfred Mayes, reported that now
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ALP WARNS TENANTS OF STATE EDICT HIKING RENT

— See Page 5 —

DON'T PAY DRAFTEES, SAYS EISENHOWER

— See Page 4 —

What People Say About Rearming Nazis

By Joseph North

Perhaps the young Negro veteran in the blue pea-jacket put it best. He gestured at his abdomen which carried a wound from World War II, he had said. "And when you ask me that," he replied, "it starts to hurt right there."

The question I asked, as I had a score of New Yorkers in Manhattan was simple: "Do you think the West Germans should be allowed to rearm?"

Most reacted as though you struck an open wound. This was especially true of the seven of the 20 who were ex-GIs.

True, not all replied with an unhesitating "No" to the plan to reconstruct the Nazi-led German army. One, who said he studied at Pace Business College replied that his fellow-students were "inclined to believe it's a necessary evil." He was "willing" to take the Government's word for it "that it was necessary."

But his reply was the only one

of that character. The answers of the others, expressed in various manners and degrees of vehemence, opposed it. Some, wary of talking to strangers these days answered the question with a question like the shopkeeper on 14th Street.

"What good will it be if I answer you? Who will listen to me? Who listens to the little man nowadays anyway?" But his question left no doubt where he stood.

Most, however, responded in a manner unusual for these times, for you know all ask an unspoken question: "Who is this stranger who wants to know what I think?" Most opened up and said what was on their mind, and evidently, plenty is on it.

The question of rearming the Nazis was unanimously in the negative among those who said they were Jewish. As the 23-year-old youngster said on 19 Street: "When you ask me that

question, I think of six million Jews in the furnaces. And ordinarily I am anti-Soviet. I come from a religious family that believes the Russians don't permit the synagogue. But on this question I'm ready to form an alliance with Communists."

Another, 26, who works in a railway office, objected to it on "both moral and practical grounds."

"I'm a Jew," he said. "What answer would you expect from a Jew? But aside from that: do you think it's practical? Rarm them now and 10 years later we'll fight them again. Do you think I forgot the last war?"

A young Italian-American, slim, dark-eyed, smiled faintly at the question: "I'm probably in the next draft," he said. "Brother, I don't want to go to war. I've got other plans. War's a racket, that's all. Who wants war? They're already getting ready for the black market. I don't want to see anybody rearm, especially the Nazis. Why

can't they all disarm, the Russians, us, the British, all of them. You can't find anybody with an ounce of sense who wants to go to war again."

The question opened into other issues: withdrawal from Korea, the Chinese, the nature of our allies. Most scorned the idea that the fighting in Korea is "a UN war." It's a "U. S. war" they insisted. "Look at the casualty lists. And if our allies don't want to fight why the hell should we?" the young Italian-American asked.

The Negro veteran in the pea-jacket believed the GI's should be brought home from Korea. "It's just a matter of saving pride and reputation now," he said, "and that means the life of a lot of youngsters. Look at them in the movies. They're younger than I was when I went in eight years ago."

He believed the Chinese "have a right to their form of government," whether it be

Communist or whatnot. "They got that right," he said, "and we got no right being over there on their doorstep."

"I don't know if you're English," he said, "but take the English. They've gobbled up whole continents. I think they're the most to blame. But the people, like in India, they're getting out. They're going on their own."

The newsstand dealer on 23 St. said he had "no brief for the Russians." But arming the Nazis is no way of handling the question, he insisted. "It's a gamble; we'll lose that gamble. Think they'll use the arms the way Eisenhower tells them?"

A 23-year-old lad who said he was Jewish and works in the subway said wryly: "Nobody asks the people who have to do the fighting. And where do you think the generals will be if they have the war? We'll be fighting and they'll be on Far Rockaway."

Marc Argues Before McCarran Board As Attorney for CP

Former Rep. Vito Marcantonio yesterday filed a motion with the Subversive Activities Control Board to throw out the case against the Communist Party, now pending before it, on the grounds that the McCarran Act is unconstitutional. The SACB was created by the McCarran Act to decide what organizations and individuals have to register under its terms.

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath presented it with its first case several weeks ago when he filed charges against the Communist Party as an organization that must register. The Party was given until Jan. 24 to answer McGrath's charges.

Marcantonio, who is state chairman of the American Labor Party, announced he had been retained by the Communist Party as lawyer in its defense against the efforts of the Attorney General to outlaw it. Associated with him in the defense is John Abt, chief counsel of the Progressive Party.

The motion filed before the SACB by Marcantonio and Abt declared that:

- Failure of the Senate to confirm the SACB before adjournment of Congress means the Board has no legal existence, and all proceedings before it are now "null and void." Hence the petition against the Communist Party should be dismissed.

- The law is unconstitutional "on its face." The motion named 18 specific ways in which the law violated various provisions of the Constitution.

With Abt seated by his side, Marcantonio told a press conference that his aim in filing the motion of unconstitutionality before the Board was to get the courts to rule on the law's validity before any harm was done. Should the Board refuse to rule on the constitutional issue, the two lawyers plan to go to the courts.

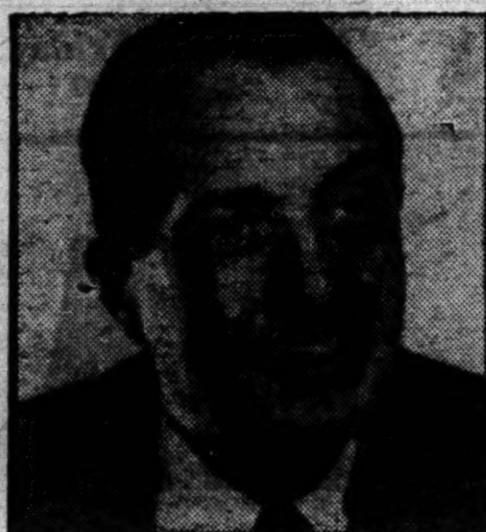
"This is a unique situation," Marcantonio said. "The Attorney General considered the law unconstitutional when it was passed by Congress. The President explicitly and unequivocally declared it so in his veto message. Now the Attorney General asks the Board to enforce this act which he himself considers unconstitutional. I will ask the courts to pass on it first, before any harm is done. That is the American way of doing things."

He added that the Department of Justice should welcome the opportunity to "join with us in this action to test the validity of a law which it itself has declared invalid," and suggested specifically that Attorney General McGrath cooperate in bringing it to the courts before moving against the Communist Party or any other group.

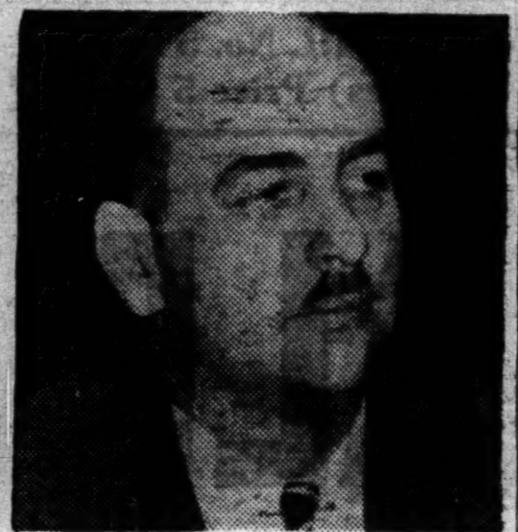
The former Congressman, who was marking his first day as a private citizen in a dozen years, said he was performing the job of attorney for the Communist Party "as a public service."

"I fought the law in Congress and I welcome the chance to challenge it in the courts," he told

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MARCANTONIO



ABT

MacA. Troops Retreat To Evade Korea Cutoff

Miles-long convoys of U. S. troops yesterday retreated swiftly southward from Seoul, in an effort to keep from being cut off by a column of the Korean People's Army and Chinese volunteers striking down through central Korea, according to press dispatches from Tokyo.

Soon after the Korean vanguard took Seoul, on the heels of the retreating 8th Army, at least one Korean patrol was reported across the frozen Han river southeast of the capital.

The Koreans reached the banks of the river at the south side of Seoul soon after U. S. engineers blew up a pontoon bridge which was the last U. S. escape hatch from the city.

A new threat to the U. S. forces

already was developing to the southeast. It was acknowledged by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in a communiqué which said Wonju, key transport hub of central Korea, was the goal of a Korean push.

The communiqué pointed out that at Wonju the Koreans would be in position to swing westward over an excellent road network toward the arterial highways down which MacArthur's forces were retreating. Wonju is only 25 miles

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Truman Says He Can Bypass Congress on Shipping Troops

By Reb F. Hall

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—President Truman asserted today he has the right to send U. S. troops to Europe on his own, without the consent of Congress. He made this statement during a press conference in which the constitutional provision that only Congress shall have the power to declare war was a topic of spirited discussion.

At one point Truman rebuked a woman correspondent who raised this question. He accused her of being intentionally confusing.

The woman correspondent, Miss Hay Craig, did not accept the rebuke silently. "There is a good deal of talk at the Capitol that we are at war, yet Congress has

Will Extend Draft to 27 Months, Says Head of House Unit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Rep. Carl Vinson (D-Ga), said today it is "fairly definite" the draft will be extended to 27 months, and disclosed that Congress may raise the top induction age to 28 for single men and childless husbands.

Vinson is chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, which will open hearings Jan. 18 on changes in the draft law after receiving a proposed bill from the Defense Department.

Vinson also said after a closed-door meeting that the committee is considering lowering the draft age to 18 and will make a "complete restudy" of men who have been deferred for physical reasons or to continue their education.

Hearing Jan. 10 On Hotel Union

Judge Isidor Wasservogel referee of the Supreme Court, yesterday ordered the appointed trustees of Local 6, AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers, to appear before him Jan. 10 to answer charges that they usurped control of the union from the membership.

The charges were brought by rank and file members of the local against Bert H. Ross, International President Hugo Ernst, who appointed Ross trustee, and four other union officials charged with helping maintain the trusteeship in violation of the union constitution and state laws.

Cold Front Moves Into W. New York

BUFFALO, Jan. 4.—A cold front and gusty winds up to 65 miles an hour moved into western New York today, ending a January thaw which brought ice jams and floods.

Harisiades

Case Argued in Appeals Court

The order of the Department of Justice to deport Peter Harisiades, Greek-American writer and editor, to fascist Greece came as a result of a hearing in which one man acted as both judge and prosecutor, Harisiades' attorney charged yesterday. They asked the U. S. Court of Appeals to condemn the proceedings as denial of due process of law, and to reverse the order.

Harisiades, 47, arrived in the U. S. from Greece at the age of 13. He is a legal U. S. resident, is married to an American citizen and has two American-born children. He was ordered separated from his family and exiled following a hearing, which his lawyers said violated rules required by the Supreme Court ruling last year in the Wong Yong Sung case. He was charged with membership in the Communist Party terminating in 1939.

Carol King and Isidore Englander, attorneys for the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, told the three-judge appeals court that fundamental questions of freedom of speech and belief for non-citizens were involved in the Harisiades case as well as the right of fair and impartial hearings of those singled out for expulsion.

Mrs. King argued that this case may decide "if we are to have freedom in this country in which

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additional military forces outside the U. S. and its possessions without the consent of Congress. It asserted that Truman had committed U. S. military forces "to war in Korea without the knowledge or authorization of Congress."

"It is essential," the resolution said, "that the Congress reestablish control of the use to be made of American military forces outside the United States."

Truman said he had read of the Coudert resolution in the newspaper but had received no official notice of it.

AT WHAT POINT?

"At what point will you have to consult Congress on the constitutional right to declare war?" Miss Craig asked Truman.

The President replied he would take care of that when the time comes, adding that the time had

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Progressives Wire Truman: End Wanton Killing in Korea

Never has man's inhumanity to man been so tragically demonstrated as in Korea, Progressive Party leaders declared in a wire to President Truman yesterday. They urged immediate evacuation of all troops and the end of air and naval attacks on Korea. "We have suffered the greatest moral military defeat in our history," said Elmer E. Benson, chairman, and C. B. Baldwin, secretary. "Each day that our troops remain, thousands will die or be maimed for life and a wanton devastation of life and property in Korea will continue."

The reputation of our country is

at stake, they pointed out, adding that this is "more important to the people of this country than the face of the President, the Secretary of State, or of Gen. MacArthur."

"We are earning the hatred of all the people of Asia, and our government's prestige has suffered

world," they declared.

Honest mediation with all countries involved, they said, "is the only way to restore our moral authority in the councils of nations and end the threat of a world war no one can win."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of

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The New Life In China

The Daily Worker will publish, beginning Monday, sketches of life in the new China that portray peasants and workers in their day-to-day activities as they build the foundations for a socialist future.

Resist the Landlord's Aggression!

An Editorial

MAKING LIKE THE BOY at the dike, Governor Dewey summons us New Yorkers to "resist aggression."

But he forgot to tell us that one of the main aggressions we New Yorkers face today comes from Governor Dewey and his landlord mob.

They are out to attack the pay envelope of every New York family paying rent.

We must be Spartan and austere, the chief actor in the Hanley Letter Case urges us.

But the austerity is not for landlords.

Only for tenants.

The Dewey boys are right now figuring out how to help New York tenants live an austere and Spartan life by gouging at least 15 percent higher rent out of them. That is how they are "defending" us.

A Dewey-dominated legislature sneaked through a rent law which gives one man, rent controller McGoldrick, the undisputed right to raise rents by March 1. All he has to do is to present his plan by Jan. 15. If the legislature doesn't kill it AS A WHOLE, the landlords are in. They can get their rent increases by March 1.

The super-patriots up in the Albany legislature are quick to outlaw freedom in the name of fighting "subversives." Now they are crowding each other to see who can figure out the easiest way to pick the tenant's pocket.

The common people they are "saving from Communism" are looked upon by them as legitimate prey for rent thievery.

There is going to be a Tenants Lobby in Albany on Jan. 16 to stop this planned thievery.

Every block, every apartment house, should be represented.

Ross Urges Denial of Rent Hike to Met



ROSS

Paul Ross, chairman of the Town and Village Tenants Committee against Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town, yesterday called upon the Mayor and Board of Estimate to deny Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's application for a rent increase. The giant insurance firm which owns the Jimrow Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village on lower East Side is asking for a 20 to 24 percent boost in rents.

"Disregarding its quasi-public role and responsibilities," said Ross, "this giant corporation has developed a pattern of victimizing its tenants by arbitrarily refusing to admit Negro veterans as tenants, by attempting to evict the 33 leaders in the fight to eliminate this policy, by refusing to permit men called into service to sublet their apartments and now by this final act against the dwindling budget of its veteran-tenants."

Ross stressed the need to amend the State Rent Control law to cover all buildings constructed after February, 1947, including Stuyvesant Town.

Wage Controls Are on Way, Truman Announces in Capital

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—President Truman told a press conference today that wage controls are in the works, and will be imposed as soon as the necessary machinery is ready.

The controls, he declared, would apply to production of all major cost-of-living items. He said also that price controls would be imposed on these items, but admitted it would take a change in the law to control food prices at present levels.

Right now, food prices are pegged to "parity," or a price which will match the price of manufactured goods. Since this is high, several present food prices, high as they are, still fall below the parity level and cannot be controlled until they reach that level.

The President indicated he would ask for a change in the law in his annual State of the Union message to Congress Monday. He did not say whether the change would come by lowering the prices at which food could be controlled, which would hit the farmer; or by a subsidy program, such as existed during World War II.

With the Dixiecrat-GOP alliance in control in Congress, and Truman not genuinely in sympathy with a subsidy program himself, it is hardly likely that such a program could be enacted into law.

The chances are that labor will face wage controls based on present levels, or at Dec. 1 levels, while food prices will continue to go up.

Trade unionists have expressed sharp opposition to the administration's plans on wages. Real wages are far below those during and immediately after the war and such controls extending indefinitely, condemns labor to present living standards.

The president told his conference that the Administration is working on control machinery and hopes to put it into effect soon. He would not say when.

Admits Probing of Jurors' Politics in Pittsburgh Frameup

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4.—The district attorney's detectives investigated the political and religious affiliations of all prospective jurors in advance of the trial of Steve Nelson and Andy Onda, Communist leaders, and of James Dolsen, Daily Worker correspondent. This was admitted in court today in a docu-

ment signed by Loren Lewis, the assistant district attorney, who is directing the prosecution in the Pittsburgh frame-up case.

Lewis' sensational admission appeared in the form of a stipulation, conceding the damning facts.

Judge Henry X. O'Brien will rule tomorrow on defense lawyers' demand that the entire jury panel be dismissed. Jurors who have been subjected to such intimidation cannot give a fair trial, said defense attorney John McTernan.

Lewis admitted that his county detectives had also checked up on the jobs of prospective jurors, as well as their finances and the names and ages of the members of their families.

The illegal quiz was carried on by visits to neighbors and by telephone calls. Lewis denied that the detectives had visited the prospective jurors themselves. And he asserted that his men were merely making the usual "routine" investigation that they conducted in all jury panels.

The prosecutor's signed admis-
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500,000 Unionists Strike in Rome Against Rent Hike

ROME, Jan. 4.—Five hundred thousand Rome labor union members walked out in a brief general strike today in protest against the second big rent increase in six months.

Workers generally struck for half an hour from 10 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. Street car, bus, telephone and telegraph workers struck for 10 minutes from 10 a.m. to 10:10.

All labor unions joined in the strike. They want rents rolled back to the levels of last June. The government authorized a rent increase of 100 percent in June. Effective Jan. 1, a second increase of 50 percent for private dwellings and 50 percent for business offices became effective, and landlords were granted pre-war rights to evict tenants.

3,500 Shoe Workers Strike for 15c Hike

More than 3,500 shoe workers yesterday struck at 22 shops to back up their demands for 15 cents an hour cost-of-living increases. Another 2,500 workers, in 55 other

shops in Brooklyn, Queens and Long Island, were scheduled to vote on joining the walkout today.

The rank-and-file action was voted in separate shop meetings

Wednesday night, after officers of Joint Council 13, CIO United Shoe Workers, reported that the Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade flatly rejected cost of living increases and the raising of the basic minimum wage from 85 cents to \$1.

The 3,500 workers poured out the shops yesterday morning after individual manufacturers also refused to negotiate on the demands. By 9:30 a.m., Irving Pl. at 15 St. was jammed with shoe workers.

The walkout resulted from rank and file pressure for wage increases

in the face of the rising cost of living and the impending wage freeze. The pressure was first applied at a meeting of shop chairmen, Dec. 14.

There the 15 cents an hour increase, and the boosting of the minimum to \$1, was drawn up. The Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade was given until Jan. 3 to decide whether or not to grant the increases. A refusal would signal factory-by-factory negotiations, the chairman decided.

Close to 4,000 workers in two other sections of the industry, slippers and playshoes and stitchdown, meet next week to take action on similar demands.

Veal Price Hits All-Time High

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—A new all-time high of \$41 a hundred pounds for veal calves was established today at the Indianapolis livestock yards.

Buyers paid that amount for odd head of prime vealers, breaking the old Indianapolis record of \$38 set in January, 1948. Vealers were very active, \$2.50 and more higher than yesterday.

Locomotive Firm to Lay Off 1,000

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The American Locomotive Co. will lay off between 900 and 1,000 workers indefinitely, a company spokesman said today.

He said wage negotiations between Alco and local 2054, CIO United Steelworkers, had no bearing on the layoff.

Memo to the Reader

By Alan Max

Here's proof that our circulation drive can be a tremendous success.

Six Worker builders from South Brooklyn (most of them from Brighton) met the other night with Phil Bart and Max Gordon of this paper and told stories that will warm your heart.

Said one: "Have already secured 12 renewals and two new subscriptions. To get the 12 renewals, I visited exactly 12 readers—expected all of them to be tough. Two had previously indicated their unwillingness to renew. I visited their homes, spent the evening discussing questions raised in the paper and came away with the subs. I'm out to get 35 subs in the next two weeks."

Said another: "In my house I got four subscribers last year. Hesitated to speak to them this year because of the political atmosphere. Finally got up courage and all asked me at once how much they owed. Out of 13 readers whom I've visited, 12 renewed their subs and the 13th arranged for home delivery. I'm going to get 25 subs during the next two weeks."

The six press builders at the get-together pledged a total of 130 subs by Jan. 20. And they'll come through—there's no doubt of that.

Don't Pay Draftees--Eisenhower

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower today publicly launched a campaign to cut draftees pay from \$80 to \$10 a month, or less. This was the first public statement for a campaign that began two years ago and has been kept under cover since.

Eisenhower, making this recommendation at a Pentagon news conference on the eve of his departure for Europe to take over the supreme command of the Atlantic Pact army,

drew a parallel between draft service and the reactionary southern polltax system.

"You don't pay a person to work out his polltaxes," he said. He called both the draft service and the working out of polltaxes an "obligation to the state" for which, he said, people should not expect to get paid.

Eisenhower was careful, however, to protect the pay of officers, in which category he falls. Officers, he emphasized, should continue to be paid "along professional lines."

Speech Curb Law Voted In Mexico

By A. B. Magil

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 4.—The war winds blowing from north of the Rio Grande have whipped through the Mexican Congress amendments to the Penal Code which, in the opinion of many progressives, seriously restrict democratic liberties. The amendments were presented to the Senate by President Miguel Aleman and passed the following day with a single dissenting vote, that of Senator Juan Manuel Elizondo, miners' union leader and vice-president of the Partido Popular (Popular Party). Subsequently the amendments were passed by the Chamber of Deputies.

One amended article of the Penal Code provides two to 12 years imprisonment and 1,000 to 10,000 pesos fine for any Mexican national or foreigner "who in spoken or written form or by any other means conducts political propaganda among foreigners or Mexican nationals, disseminating ideas, programs or patterns of action of any foreign government which disturb the public order or affect the sovereignty of the state."

It is pointed out that this article is hardly likely to be applied against Washington's powerful and well-heeled propagandists in this country. However, it could be used against the peace movement, they are unconstitutional.

W. VA. MINERS BACK LOCKED-OUT PRINTERS

BECKLEY, W. Va., Jan. 4 (FP).—Thirty-four locked-out printers here have the strength of 50,000 miners behind them in their fight with Beckley Newspapers Corp. The printers have been on the picketline since Dec. 8 against the Beckley Post-Herald and Raleigh Register, which are published in the heart of coal territory. The dispute started after newspaper management refused to bargain with the International Typographical Union on grounds that it had not been certified by the NLRB as the workers' bargaining agent.

The 34 men and women printers

charged that management had in effect locked them out. They began getting out their own paper, called Union Printer, to get the ITU story to the public.

Then representatives of the United Mine Workers jumped into the fray. Two hundred UMW leaders from five of the nine counties in which the Beckley papers circulate held a conference to plan ways of enlisting the 50,000 miners in the district in the printers' battle.

First action was adoption of a resolution pledging complete support to the printers and accusing the Beckley papers of having a 17-year record of slanting and distorting news against unions.

The miners worked out a plan of action under which each UMW local would set up committees to "find their own way to stop the circulation of these sheets among our people."

Iranian Struggles Baffle Wall Street's 4-Year Plan

By Jack Bennett

By Telepress

PRAGUE

Four years ago British and American diplomats and intelligence staffs in Teheran were congratulating themselves on the successful conclusion of a series of intrigues. They had enforced what was in fact a reactionary coup in Iran, which they were confident cleared the way for establishing the country as an imperialist war base and ensuring it as a safe field for colonialist exploitation.

On Aug. 2, 1946, the British, in a threatening display of force, announced that contingents of troops were being brought from India to Basra (at the head of the Persian Gulf) "in order that they may be at hand . . . to safeguard Indian and British interests in South Iran." These interests were allegedly threatened by the inclusion in the government, just one day before on Aug. 1, of representatives of the democratic People's Party (Tudeh), and by the government's lack of severity in suppressing a massive strike movement in Abadan, heart of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's territory.

On Sept. 8, the government announced the discovery of a plot among the Bakhtiari tribes of Southern Iran, and on Sept. 23 an open revolt actually broke out among the Quashquai tribes who also inhabit the southern provinces adjacent to the AIOC concessions.

This was the master-stroke of the British intelligence. The feudal chieftains of the Quashquai, paid by the British and supplied with British arms, demanded a change in the government and autonomy. They occupied whole provinces.

Before this display of force, the Prime Minister Quavam-e-Saltana capitulated. He reshuffled his government, dismissed four democratic ministers and the Quashquai chieftains promptly and conveniently forgot their demands for "autonomy."

The reactionary coup was initiated with blood. In December the Teheran government dispatched troops, under command of the present prime minister, Gen. Ali Razamara to suppress the democratic popular movement in Iranian Azerbaijan and other northern provinces.

For days the noise of the execution squads could be heard. Along public roadways the bodies of hanged patriots dangled from trees and from crudely-erected gallows. In all, 14,000 democrats were murdered. Hundreds more were killed all over the country and thousands thrown into jail.

FAR FROM OBJECTIVES

Today, however, four years after the Azerbaijan massacre, which seemed to provide a sound basis for the imperialist enslavement of the Iranian peoples, both British and Americans



IRAN'S place in Wall Street's war intrigues is shown in the oil pipelines from Teheran, and in the connection of Iran (Persia) with Iraq, Syria and Turkey. Wall Street's plans, aided by the British, for war bases aimed against the USSR have met with wide opposition from the peace movement of the Iranian people.

find themselves as far from achieving their objectives as ever.

On Nov. 25 of this year, the petroleum committee of the Majlis Parliament finally rejected the long-disputed "supplementary agreement" with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, and on Nov. 26, U. S. Ambassador Henry F. Grady flew to Washington for urgent consultations on what the American press described as a "growing danger" to American policy in Iran—a notable improvement in Soviet-Iranian relations following the signing on Nov. 4 of the trade agreement with the Soviet Union.

Since the end of the war, the United States has spent 120 million dollars, mainly as loans for war material, to keep Iran "safe for democracy." For the same purpose, over 17,000 Iranian democrats have been murdered and over 9,000 jailed, the progressive People's Party has been outlawed, the trade union movement affiliated to the WFTU and other democratic mass organizations of women and youth have been banned.

Under a military agreement signed on Oct. 6, 1947, United States missions and experts have exclusive control over the administration of the Iranian army, police and gendarmerie, Americans direct the construction of networks for war bases and strategic roads. Over 24 aerodromes are under construction, and naval bases are being established at Bender-Abbas, Bender-Shalpur and Bushir. This military agreement was supplement-

ed by another signed on May 23 this year.

In the schemes of the imperialists, Iran has a two-fold importance—strategically, as a member of a ring of reactionary feudal dictatorships which are being built up as bases for an aggressive war around the southern borders of the Soviet Union, and economically, as a colony to be sucked dry to produce profits for the big Anglo-American monopolies.

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Daily Worker

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Resist the Landlord's Aggression!

An Editorial

MAKING LIKE THE BOY at the dike, Governor Dewey summons us New Yorkers to "resist aggression."

But he forgot to tell us that one of the main aggressions we New Yorkers face today comes from Governor Dewey and his landlord mob.

They are out to attack the pay envelope of every New York family paying rent.

We must be Spartan and austere, the chief actor in the Hanley Letter Case urges us.

But the austerity is not for landlords.

Only for tenants.

The Dewey boys are right now figuring out how to help New York tenants live an austere and Spartan life by gouging at least 15 percent higher rent out of them. That is how they are "defending" us.

A Dewey-dominated legislature sneaked through a rent law which gives one man, rent controller McGoldrick, the undisputed right to raise rents by March 1. All he has to do is to present his plan by Jan. 15. If the legislature doesn't kill it AS A WHOLE, the landlords are in. They can get their rent increases by March 1.

The super-patriots up in the Albany legislature are quick to outlaw freedom in the name of fighting "subversives." Now they are crowding each other to see who can figure out the easiest way to pick the tenant's pocket.

The common people they are "saving from Communism" are looked upon by them as legitimate prey for rent thievery.

There is going to be a Tenants Lobby in Albany on Jan. 16 to stop this planned thievery.

Every block, every apartment house, should be represented.

Ross Urges Denial of Rent Hike to Met



ROSS

Paul Ross, chairman of the Town and Village Tenants Committee against Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town, yesterday called upon the Mayor and Board of Estimate to deny Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's application for a rent increase. The giant insurance firm which owns the jumbo Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village on lower East Side is asking for a 20 to 24 percent boost in rents.

"Disregarding its quasi-public role and responsibilities," said Ross, "this giant corporation has developed a pattern of victimizing its tenants by arbitrarily refusing to admit Negro veterans as tenants, by attempting to evict the 33 leaders in the fight to eliminate this policy, by refusing to permit men called into service to sublet their apartments and now by this final act against the dwindling budget of its veteran-tenants."

Ross stressed the need to amend the State Rent Control law to cover all buildings constructed after February, 1947, including Stuyvesant Town.

Wage Controls Are on Way, Truman Announces in Capital

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—President Truman told a press conference today that wage controls are in the works, and will be imposed as soon as the necessary machinery is ready.

The controls, he declared, would apply to production of all major cost-of-living items. He said also that price controls would be imposed on these items, but admitted it would take a change in the law to control food prices at present levels.

Right now, food prices are pegged to "parity," or a price which will match the price of manufactured goods. Since this is high, several present food prices, high as they are, still fall below the parity level and cannot be controlled until they reach that level.

The President indicated he would ask for a change in the law in his annual State of the Union message to Congress Monday. He did not say whether the change would come by lowering the prices at which food could be controlled, which would hit the farmer; or by a subsidy program, such as existed during World War II.

With the Dixiecrat-GOP alliance in control in Congress, and Truman not genuinely in sympathy with a subsidy program himself, it is hardly likely that such a program could be enacted into law.

The chances are that labor will face wage controls based on present levels, or at Dec. 1 levels, while food prices will continue to go up.

Trade unionists have expressed sharp opposition to the administration's plans on wages. Real wages are far below those during and immediately after the war and such controls extending indefinitely, condemns labor to present living standards.

The president told his conference that the Administration is working on control machinery and hopes to put it into effect soon. He would not say when.

3,500 Shoe Workers Strike for 15c Hike

More than 3,500 shoe workers yesterday struck at 22 shops to back up their demands for 15 cents an hour cost-of-living increases. Another 2,500 workers, in 55 other shops in Brooklyn, Queens and Long Island, were scheduled to vote on joining the walkout today.

The rank-and-file action was voted in separate shop meetings

Wednesday night, after officers of Joint Council 13, CIO United Shoe Workers, reported that the Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade flatly rejected cost of living increases and the raising of the basic minimum wage from 85 cents to \$1.

The 3,500 workers poured out of the shops yesterday morning after individual manufacturers also refused to negotiate on the demands. By 9:30 a.m., Irving Pl. at 15 St. was jammed with shoe workers.

The walkout resulted from rank and file pressure for wage increases

in the face of the rising cost of living and the impending wage freeze. The pressure was first applied at a meeting of shop chairmen, Dec. 14.

There the 15 cents an hour increase, and the boosting of the minimum to \$1, was drawn up. The Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade was given until Jan. 3 to decide whether or not to grant the increases. A refusal would signal factory-by-factory negotiations, the chairman decided.

Close to 4,000 workers in two other sections of the industry, slippers and playshoes and stitchdown, meet next week to take action on similar demands.

Admits Probing of Jurors' Politics in Pittsburgh Frameup

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4.—The district attorney's detectives investigated the political and religious affiliations of all prospective jurors in advance of the trial of Steve Nelson and Andy Onda, Communist leaders, and of James Dolsen, Daily Worker correspondent. This was admitted in court today in a docu-

ment signed by Loren Lewis, the assistant district attorney, who is directing the prosecution in the Pittsburgh frameup case.

Lewis' sensational admission appeared in the form of a stipulation, conceding the damning facts.

Judge Henry X. O'Brien will rule tomorrow on defense lawyers' demand that the entire jury panel be dismissed. Jurors who have been subjected to such intimidation cannot give a fair trial, said defense attorney John McTernan.

Lewis admitted that his county detectives had also checked up on the jobs of prospective jurors, as well as their finances and the names and ages of the members of their families.

The illegal quiz was carried on by visits to neighbors and by telephone calls. Lewis denied that the detectives had visited the prospective jurors themselves. And he asserted that his men were merely making the usual "routine" investigation that they conducted in all jury panels.

The prosecutor's signed admis-
(Continued on Page 9)

Veal Price Hits All-Time High

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—A new all-time high of \$41 a hundred pounds for veal calves was established today at the Indianapolis livestock yards.

Buyers paid that amount for odd head of prime vealers, breaking the old Indianapolis record of \$38 set in January, 1948. Vealers were very active, \$2.50 and more higher than yesterday.

Locomotive Firm to Lay Off 1,000

SCHEECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The American Locomotive Co. will lay off between 900 and 1,000 workers indefinitely, a company spokesman said today.

He said wage negotiations between Alco and local 2054, CIO United Steelworkers, had no bearing on the layoff.

Memo to the Reader

By Alan Max

Here's proof that our circulation drive can be a tremendous success.

Six Worker builders from South Brooklyn (most of them from Brighton) met the other night with Phil Bart and Max Gordon of this paper and told stories that will warm your heart.

Said one: "Have already secured 12 renewals and two new subscriptions. To get the 12 renewals, I visited exactly 12 readers—expected all of them to be tough. Two had previously indicated their unwillingness to renew. I visited their homes, spent the evening discussing questions raised in the paper and came away with the subs. I'm out to get 35 subs in the next two weeks."

Said another: "In my house I got four subscribers last year. Hesitated to speak to them this year because of the political atmosphere. Finally got up courage and all asked me at once how much they owed. Out of 13 readers whom I've visited, 12 renewed their subs and the 13th arranged for home delivery. I'm going to get 25 subs during the next two weeks."

The six press builders at the get-together pledged a total of 130 subs by Jan. 20. And they'll come through—there's no doubt of that.

500,000 Unionists Strike in Rome Against Rent Hike

ROME, Jan. 4.—Five hundred thousand Rome labor union members walked out in a brief general strike today in protest against the second big rent increase in six months.

Workers generally struck for half an hour from 10 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. Street car, bus, telephone and telegraph workers struck for 10 minutes from 10 a.m. to 10:10.

All labor unions joined in the strike. They want rents rolled back to the levels of last June. The government authorized a rent increase of 100 percent in June. Effective Jan. 1, a second increase of 50 percent for private dwellings and 50 percent for business offices became effective, and landlords were granted pre-war rights to evict tenants.

Speech Curb Law Voted In Mexico

By A. B. Magil

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 4.—The war winds blowing from north of the Rio Grande have whipped through the Mexican Congress amendments to the Penal Code which, in the opinion of many progressives, seriously restrict democratic liberties. The amendments were presented to the Senate by President Miguel Aleman and passed the following day with a single dissenting vote, that of Senator Juan Manuel Elizondo, miners' union leader and vice-president of the Partido Popular (Popular Party). Subsequently the amendments were passed by the Chamber of Deputies.

One amended article of the Penal Code provides two to 12 years imprisonment and 1,000 to 10,000 pesos fine for any Mexican national or foreigner "who in spoken or written form or by any other means conducts political propaganda among foreigners or Mexican nationals, disseminating ideas, programs or patterns of action of any foreign government which disturb the public order or affect the sovereignty of the state."

It is pointed out that this article is hardly likely to be applied against Washington's powerful and well-heeled propagandists in this country. However, it could be used against the peace movement, against trade unions, against the Communist Party or any democratic group that criticizes government policy.

This amended article of the Penal Code also provides the same penalties for anyone inciting "acts

of sabotage or those which tend to break down the general economy, to paralyze illegally public services or basic industries, or to subvert the institutional life of the country, or acts of provocation that aim to disturb order or the public peace." Several labor leaders have pointed out this can be used to outlaw strikes.

The only political party that has publicly opposed these amendments is the Communist Party. In a statement issued by Dionisio Encina, general secretary, the party branded the amendments as "frank and total assaults on the guarantees and rights which the Political Constitution grants the Mexican people." The statement declared that the amendments "nullify arbitrarily freedom of expression, freedom of association and the fundamental rights won by the Mexican people."

In opposing the amendments, Senator Elizondo did so in his personal capacity and not officially for the Partido Popular, whose president is Vicente Lombardo Toledano, head of the Confederation of Latin-American Workers. Moreover, Elizondo based his criticism on purely legalistic grounds, maintaining that the amendments are emergency measures, and that since no state of emergency has been declared, they are unconstitutional.

W. VA. MINERS BACK LOCKED-OUT PRINTERS

BECKLEY, W. Va., Jan. 4 (FP).—Thirty-four locked-out printers here have the strength of 50,000 miners behind them in their fight with Beckley Newspapers Corp. The printers have been on the picketline since Dec. 8 against the Beckley Post-Herald and Raleigh Register, which are published in the heart of coal territory. The dispute started after newspaper management refused to bargain with the International Typographical Union on grounds that it had not been certified by the NLRB as the workers' bargaining agent.

The 34 men and women printers charged that management had in effect locked them out. They began getting out their own paper, called Union Printer, to get the ITU story to the public.

Then representatives of the United Mine Workers jumped into the fray. Two hundred UMW leaders from five of the nine counties in which the Beckley papers circulate held a conference to plan ways of enlisting the 50,000 miners in the district in the printers' battle.

First action was adoption of a resolution pledging complete sup-

port to the printers and accusing the Beckley papers of having a 17-year record of slanting and distorting news against unions.

The miners worked out a plan of action under which each UMW local would set up committees to "find their own way to stop the circulation of these sheets among our people."

The committees were also instructed to "circulate among their friends . . . and make a diligent effort to convince them we will open their front door more often if we fail to see their advertising spread on the pages of the Post-Herald and Register."

UMW officials further demonstrated their friendship with the printers by going on the air to broadcast attacks on the Beckley newspapers and urge the public not to read them.

"We pledge our moral and financial support to these boys and girls on strike," the UMW conference resolution said. "We hope to make this fight a short one."

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Grocery Workers Win \$7 Increase

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4.—Wage increases of from \$6 to \$7 a week were gained for about a thousand workers of the Kroger grocery chain employed in 83 stores in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Eastern Ohio, in a new contract with AFL Food Employees Union, Local 590.

Iranian Struggles Baffle Wall Street's 4-Year Plan

By Jack Bennett

By Telepress

PRAGUE

Four years ago British and American diplomats and intelligence staffs in Teheran were congratulating themselves on the successful conclusion of a series of intrigues. They had enforced what was in fact a reactionary coup in Iran, which they were confident cleared the way for establishing the country as an imperialist war base and ensuring it as a safe field for colonialist exploitation.

On Aug. 2, 1946, the British, in a threatening display of force, announced that contingents of troops were being brought from India to Basra (at the head of the Persian Gulf) "in order that they may be at hand . . . to safeguard Indian and British interests in South Iran." These interests were allegedly threatened by the inclusion in the government, just one day before on Aug. 1, of representatives of the democratic People's Party (Tudeh), and by the government's lack of severity in suppressing a massive strike movement in Abadan, heart of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's territory.

On Sept. 8, the government announced the discovery of a plot among the Bakhtiari tribes of Southern Iran, and on Sept. 23 an open revolt actually broke out among the Quashquai tribes who also inhabit the southern provinces adjacent to the AIOC concessions.

This was the master-stroke of the British intelligence. The feudal chieftains of the Quashquai, paid by the British and supplied with British arms, demanded a change in the government and autonomy. They occupied whole provinces.

Before this display of force, the Prime Minister Quavam-e-Saltana capitulated. He reshuffled his government, dismissed four democratic ministers and the Quashquai chieftains promptly and conveniently forgot their demands for "autonomy."

The reactionary coup was initiated with blood. In December the Teheran government dispatched troops, under command of the present prime minister, Gen. Ali Razamara to suppress the democratic popular movement in Iranian Azerbaijan and other northern provinces.

For days the noise of the execution squads could be heard. Along public roadways the bodies of hanged patriots dangled from trees and from crudely-erected gallows. In all, 14,000 democrats were murdered. Hundreds more were killed all over the country and thousands thrown into jail.

FAR FROM OBJECTIVES

Today, however, four years after the Azerbaijan massacre, which seemed to provide a sound basis for the imperialist enslavement of the Iranian peoples, both British and Americans find themselves as far from achieving their objectives as ever.

On Nov. 25 of this year, the petroleum committee of the Mejlis Parliament finally rejected the long-disputed "supple-



IRAN'S place in Wall Street's war intrigues is shown in the oil pipelines from Teheran, and in the connection of Iran (Persia) with Iraq, Syria and Turkey. Wall Street's plans, aided by the British, for war bases aimed against the USSR have met with wide opposition from the peace movement of the Iranian people.

mentary agreement" with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, and on Nov. 26, U. S. Ambassador Henry F. Grady flew to Washington for urgent consultations on what the American press described as a "growing danger" to American policy in Iran—a notable improvement in Soviet-Iranian relations following the signing on Nov. 4 of the trade agreement with the Soviet Union.

American journalists wrote with amazement of the enthusiasm with which the agreement was greeted by all sections of the press and parliament, and pronounced it a major setback to the American "cold war" policies in Iran. They recriminated about the "ungratefulness" of Iranian politicians who made no bones about declaring it the first agreement beneficial to Iran signed since the end of the war. Unfavorable remarks were made in the press about the American dollar loans, spent on obsolete American war materials, which brought with them swarms of American "experts" and "advisers" controlling every aspect of the country's economic life.

Since the end of the war, the United States has spent 120 million dollars, mainly as loans for war material, to keep Iran "safe for democracy." For the same purpose, over 17,000 Iranian democrats have been murdered and over 9,000 jailed, the progressive People's Party has been outlawed, the trade union movement affiliated to the WFTU and other democratic mass organizations of women and youth have been banned.

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dromes are under construction, and naval bases are being established at Bender-Abbas, Bender-Shalpur and Bushir. This military agreement was supplemented by another signed on May 23 this year.

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SEEK TO HALT EXTRADITION OF NEGRO

A delegation of Pennsylvania citizens is scheduled to petition the governor, Monday Jan. 8 for the rescinding of an extradition order against Fletcher Mills, a Negro, who escaped from Alabama, the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress announced yesterday.

According to John L. Holton, CRC Executive Director the delegation will leave for Harrisburg from Philadelphia and will include Negro and white repres-

tatives of churches, unions and other groups. Holton declared that more than 10,000 citizens have already signed petitions asking the governor to withdraw the order.

Mills escaped from Alabama after a lynch mob was organized to hunt him down for defending himself against his white landlord. An Alabama Grand Jury then returned an indictment that would have sent him to prison for from 10 to 20 years. The FBI then arrested Mills in April, 1949 under the Federal Fugitive Act originally designed to apprehend notorious criminals who crossed state lines.

Mills' defense council include David Levinson, CRC attorney; Ralph Powe of New York, and Irving Backman of Philadelphia. Recently, attorney Theodore Spaulding joined Levinson in petitioning Governor to reconsider his extradition order.

Jewish Federation Calls on Truman To Free Lt. Gilbert

Immediate freedom for Lt. Leon Gilbert, Jr., Negro officer now serving a 20-year sentence, was demanded yesterday by the American Federation for Polish Jews. Gilbert's death sentence, ordered by a Jimcrow court-martial in Korea, was commuted to 20 years after nationwide protest.

Lt. Gilbert, in a recent letter to the Civil Rights Congress, thanked the organization for its help in the campaign to save him, pointed out that without such help he might have been executed, and urged greater efforts for his freedom.

In his letter, Gilbert said in part:

"Being in a faraway land during the time that my case was undergoing review in Washington, D. C., I was unaware of the brief that was submitted in my behalf by your worthy organization. It is consoling to know that the injustice doled to me is being protested by the members of the Civil Rights Congress. Without such help I am sure that the persons who have now condemned me to this present sentence would have been satisfied to see me executed."

"I only pray that you persevere until the desired conclusion in my case can be fulfilled. And to all fair-minded democratic people which our country contains, this conclusion can only be my freedom."

Simon Federman, president of the Polish Jews Federation, submitted to President Truman a friend-of-the-court-amicus curiae brief in which the jurisdiction of the court-martial was challenged. Other arguments were offered by the Federation's counsel, Morris A. Greenbaum, challenging the "guilty" sentence.

The brief contains testimony of the excellent character of Lt. Gilbert and pointed to his record in World War II; that he was twice wounded, that though suffering from fatigue he saved the life of a buddy. On the charge of "misbehaving before the enemy" in Korea, the official report from the Government hospital showed that Lt. Gilbert was unable to carry out the command due to battle fatigue. At Gilbert's "trial," the defense counsel made no effort to subpoena witnesses in his behalf nor did the attorney deliver a summation of the "trial" which is a reflection on the defense's "voluntary choice" of counsel. The proceedings indicate that Lt. Gilbert failed to get a fair trial and that elements of racial bias were present, the brief declared.

Alien Registration Rules Explained

All non-citizens in the United States during the first 10 days of January, 1951, must send their current address to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born said yesterday. Failure to comply with this provision of the McCarran Law will subject non-citizens to a fine of \$100 or 30 days' imprisonment, or both.

Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, said: "The order requiring non-citizens to report their current address in writing is another indication of the police-state character of the McCarran Law provisions. The best way to defend the rights of non-citizens is not only to protest these police-state procedures, but to act in unison with all Americans for the repeal of the entire McCarran Law."

The Committee for Protection of Foreign Born suggested the following contents as a postcard to be sent to:

Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization
19th and East Capitol Sts., N.E.
Washington 25, D.C.

To the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization

In accordance with the provisions of Section 24 of Public Law 831, 81st Congress, I hereby notify you of my current address.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Alien Registration No. _____

Any additional information needed, concerning reporting current address, or naturalization or citizenship can be obtained by writing to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 W. 26 St., New York 10, N.Y.

ALP Warns of State Edict to Hike Rents



LT. GILBERT

By Michael Singer

The threat of dictatorial rent rises without even a public hearing or any action by the 1951 State Legislature to curb the "law-making powers" of State Rent Administrator Joseph D. McColdrick, was spotlighted yesterday by the American Labor Party. A statement from the ALP State Headquarters charged that "an unusual provision in the present rent control law hands over law-making powers" to the Administrator "and is designed to avoid a vote" on this crucial issue.

Arthur Schutze, ALP state executive secretary, cited that Section 4 (2) (c) of the State Rent Law provides that on or before

Jan. 15, 1951, McColdrick must submit to the new Legislature his proposed rent control plan and regulations and that they take effect March 1, "without any vote of approval by the Legislature."

"The only thing the Legislature can do," Schutze said, "under this gimmick provision, is to disapprove the plan in full. If the Legislature takes no action on the McColdrick plan, it becomes law on the say-so of one man."

He called it "landlord-legislation with a vengeance."

Gov. Dewey, in the meantime, yesterday tried to squeeze out of charges that he favored a flat 15 percent rent increase. Published reports this week, garnered from sources close to the governor himself, said the Rent Commission was readying its Jan. 15 report urging either a flat 15 percent boost or "adjustments" to landlords based on a "fair return" in individual cases.

Dewey, however, did not deny that there were differences among top GOP strategists on how best to force through rent hikes, nor that powerful pressure for a 15 percent boost was emanating from Attorney General Goldstein's office.

With the Tenants Lobby, sponsored by the New York Tenants Council, scheduled to mass in Albany on Jan. 16, one day after the Rent Commission is slated to submit its report, another Republican rent increase plan was being proposed.

RENT 'ADJUSTMENTS'

This alternative or "compromise" proposal, the Daily Worker learned, would "adjust" rents by county and local areas, making the aggregate realty assessment and average rent level the basis for minimum rent increases. In rare cases, it was said, would such a "minimum" be less than the landlord demands for a 15 percent boost, but Republican legislators are strongly in favor of such a plan because it would "separate" and "localize" rent boosts. The plan would also be a gradual one, boosting rents at different times in separate counties.

Democratic leaders, it was understood, favor such a bi-partisan conspiracy, rather than a one-shot increase throughout the state.

Assemblyman D. Mallory Stephens, chairman of the Rent Commission, introduced a "clarifying" rent bill yesterday.

DOUBLE TALK

Fearful of the rising tenant clamor and the mass Tenant Lobby next week, Stephens said the bill would amend the statute setting up the Rent Commission if necessary, "in order that no possible doubt should exist." This type of double-talk, joined in by Democrats in Albany, who have rejected party measures to safeguard rent control, is designed to allay sweeping tenant fears.

Stephens asserted that his bill would bar rent rises for those forced to pay retroactive increases to March 1, 1950 as ordered last year by the Federal Housing Expediter. The measure, however, would not return those retroactive rents already paid nor would it return "differentials" in rent rises caused by loopholes in the New York City Rent Law.

Commission to investigate "the nature, extent and effects" of housing discrimination, to consist of three senators and three assemblymen and a \$50,000 appropriation.

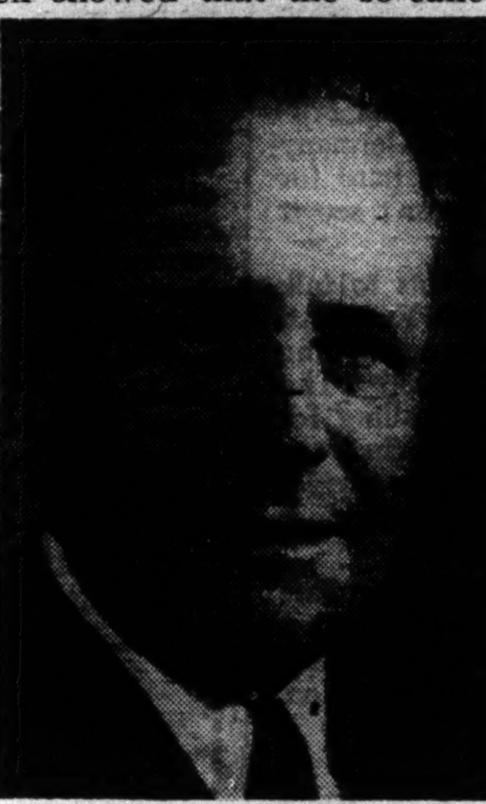
Marc Demands Full Facts on Hanley 'Debt'

Former Congressman Vito Marcantonio yesterday demanded a thorough exposure of the latest developments in the Hanley-Dewey letter which showed that the so-called debt reported to have been owed by former Lieut. Gov. Joe R. Hanley of New York cannot be established.

In the now notorious letter which Hanley wrote to explain his deal handing the gubernatorial nomination to Gov. Dewey during the last election, Hanley referred to unpaid debts. The Gillette Senate group investigating the scandal at the request of the American Labor Party, has disclosed that the person to whom the alleged debts were paid denies all knowledge of the matter.

"We stated during the election," said Marcantonio, "and we repeat now that the Dewey-Hanley deal and the O'Dwyer-Flynn-Truman deal make a mockery of free elections and reduce nominations to articles of open sale. The Gillette Committee should make public its report to date so that the voters may have all the facts available up to this minute."

"Furthermore, the State Legislature should set up a joint commission to investigate thoroughly the facts behind the Dewey-Hanley political transaction. When all the facts are dragged out into the open I predict that they will constitute the most sordid big business-political scandal in recent history."



HANLEY

Introduce Rent Control And Anti-Bias Bills

Five rent control and anti-discrimination tenant bills have been introduced in the first week of the 1951 Legislature. Sponsored by State Senator William J. Bianchi, Rep-ALP, and Assemblyman Louis Peck, Bronx Democrat, they reflect widespread demands from tenants and Negro organizations for swift action by the Legislature to block pending rent boosts and end the Jimcrow policies of private and publicly-assisted housing developments.

The Bianchi Bill extends rent control to all housing, including those converted or constructed after Feb. 1, 1947, tightens bars against evictions and denies to landlords any facilities of the State Rent Commission if they practise discrimination.

The four Peck measures cover the following proposals:

- Amends the Redevelopment Companies Law to prohibit housing projects from discriminating because of "race, color or creed"; forces every project plan to include a statement to this effect, and imposes penalties on such companies for practicing bias against tenants.

- Incorporates in the state Civil Rights Law a clause providing "the opportunity to purchase and lease real property without discrimination."

- Denies tax exemptions or condemnation of land for any housing company, redevelopment corporation or landlord who rejects tenants because of race, color, creed or national origin, and makes this provision a part of the civil rights act.
- Sets up a Temporary State

Urge Dewey End Effort To Kill IWO Insurance

IWO policy holders yesterday urged Gov. Dewey to stop the court case brought by Alfred E. Bohlinger, Superintendent of Insurance, who is seeking to invalidate IWO sickness and burial insurance. IWO policy holders will convene in Albany on Monday, Jan. 8 in an effort to save their insurance.

The application for an order to disband the International Workers Order, a 20-year old fraternal insurance society, was assailed by Herman A. Seligson, Acting Secretary of the IWO Policyholders Protective Committee in a letter to Governor Dewey.

"We herewith submit," he writes, "that any proposition to seize the property of 162,000 policyholders in the amount of \$110 million in insurance, \$7 million in assets and turn them over to monopoly insurance companies because of political opinion falsely ascribed to a few officials, should never have been presented to an American court."

Seligson said that for 20 years

IWO policyholders who are going to Albany on Monday, Jan. 8, to lobby for the continuation of their 20-year-old insurance society, will assemble in Grand Central Station, upper level, at 11:45 a.m.

Round trip tickets, at \$6, will be sold at the special policyholders' train, which leaves from the upper level.

the IWO has strived, in accordance with its charter, "to make itself a defender of the liberties of the people and a force for the improvement of social service by the nation to all its people."

The policyholders committee, under the auspices of the IWO Policyholders Protective Committee

asked the Governor for an appointment.

On the committee, the Governor was told, would be "Cold Star mothers whose sons are buried in the cemeteries of the Order and have reserved plots near them; Negro policyholders who value the Order because it is the only insurance organization in America which is interracial and non-discriminatory; elderly policyholders whom no insurance company would insure, should they lose their IWO protection; workers who cannot afford insurance at commercial rates."

A special train leaving the Upper Level at Grand Central Station at 11:45 a.m. on Monday was chartered by the policyholders.

Around the Globe

By
Joseph
Starobin

Acheson's Peace Jitters

THE WAY Secretary Dean Acheson is reacting to the four-power parley on Germany is very strange for a man who wants the American people to believe that he'll leave no stone unturned in the search for peace—for that's the line which the Administration is still trying to sell an increasingly doubtful public.

If Acheson really wants a conference on Germany, or on any other question, you might expect that he would do nothing to wreck it in advance. What's the point of questioning the good faith of the Soviet Union at this date, when the whole world knows that the U.S.S.R. first proposed a conference on Nov. 8; it then was kept waiting no less than seven weeks, until Dec. 22, before the western powers replied; and then it took only five days before the last Soviet note arrived.

How can anybody doubt that the Soviet Union wants a four-power discussion? In fact, what happens to the threadbare argument that the Russians don't want to negotiate? Perhaps Acheson's spleen arises from the fact that a favorite argument has been exploded.

THEN, OF COURSE, the Secretary of State comes back and says that the Soviet note provides too restricted a basis for a genuine parley. Just how the very "acute question" (as the Soviet Foreign Office puts it) of demilitarizing Germany can be called a narrow matter will be hard for people to see. Certainly, Europe doesn't see it that way.

But let us grant that Acheson wants to talk about more than Germany—about the Far East, for example. What prevents him from negotiating on the Far East, on Korea to be exact? The Chinese People's Republic has been calling for precisely such negotiations—provided that the United States deals with China as an equal, gives up its illegal seizure of Formosa and withdraws its troops from Korea.

What Acheson is trying to do is to negotiate with the Soviet Union about China, another variant of the frustrated dream that People's China can be split away from the Soviet Union. Naturally, that's not going to work.

Negotiation with Mao Tse-tung is perfectly possible, but on the basis of acknowledging that his government is the sovereign government of China. If Acheson really wants to broaden the area of negotiation, he's pushing an open door; the truth is that the way China's ambassador, Mr. Wu, was insultingly kept cooling his heels at Lake Success, and the way the State Department has persistently blocked any recognition of China is exactly what stands in the way of turning the four-power meeting into a five-power meeting.

OF COURSE, there was a suggestion in the reply of the western powers on Dec. 22 that the real issue for negotiation is not Germany but the Soviet "attitudes" since the end of the war. But the foreign ministers' conferences were never set up to discuss the Soviet Union; they were set up to write the peace treaties for Germany, and her former allies.

What better indication is there of the Soviet Union's general attitude when it fights three or four months for a conference on the key issue that is worrying millions—the rearmament of an aggressive Germany?

FINALLY, Acheson suggests that negotiation over the demilitarization of Germany is perfectly okay, but only if the western powers have a free hand to rearm Germany at the same time. Any suggestion that this is a strange way to negotiate provokes ill-tempered blasts from Washington. But any sensible person will grant that if you are going to negotiate about how to disarm Germany, you can't rearm her at the same time, and be self-righteous about it, to the bargain.

All this raises the serious question of whether Washington really means to seize this tremendous opportunity or not. The run-around technique won't do. We all remember how Chamberlain and Daladier went into slow-motion, make-believe negotiations in the spring and summer of 1939, and how that boomeranged. Acheson may think he's playing for time. But he's really playing with fire.

VIRGIL



By Lem Kleis

World of Labor

By
George
Morris

The Next Step in the Government's Witch-Hunt

ON DEC. 27, the *Journal of Commerce* ran a long editorial demanding that the Department of Justice prosecute for perjury former or alleged Communist leaders of unions who signed Taft-Hartley affidavits under a section of the law that makes them liable to a 10-year jail term. Now it is reported that a grand jury in Washington is preparing such indictments and one report has it that the names of as many as 50 such union officers are before that jury.

The editorial in the big business organ complains that the government "is to all appearances still willing to accept the affidavits of such 'former Communists' without legal question," although the purpose of the law was to eliminate leftwing union leaders and their opposition to the war program.

The *Journal* said the Department of Justice "has yet to make the first outward move toward obtaining court review of even one" of the affidavits.

Inability to prove that a signer of an affidavit was still a Communist after signing, should not be in the way, says the *Journal*. "Such difficulties, however, have not kept the department from bringing other prosecutions, most of them successful so far, against Communists figures," the editorial adds.

Stressing the affidavits as "particularly important today," the *Journal* calls upon the government to act "immediately with a firm move" to jail leftwing labor leaders who signed the affidavits. This big business organ must feel better now that its marionettes in government are responding.



Letters from Readers

Hoover,
The Chauvinist

New York City
Editor, Daily Worker:

Herbert Hoover's Dec. 20 speech contained striking examples of Wall Street's utter dependence upon national chauvinism to achieve its aims of world conquest. Hoover, the white supremacist, repeatedly voiced a desperate hope that the peace forces of the Soviet Union, China and the Peoples' Democracies would some day disintegrate because of "inevitable racial tensions." Dismayed that people of so many different nationalities are working together to build a better life, he unwittingly admitted the success of So-

viet leadership in its nationality policies. He recognized that if the working people of all countries overcome chauvinism and unite, Wall Street's plans will be completely thwarted.

It was a real joy to see Hoover aghast at the fact that racism in all its forms has been relegated to the junk heap in one-third of the world, putting a crimp in the plans of his fascist cohorts. Since white chauvinism is particularly indispensable to the Hoovers, it is up to us American progressives to create an unbreakable bond of comradeship between Negro and white, so that we may most effectively contribute to world peace. B.E.

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR, which twice supported the man for President, now tells us that "Thomas E. Dewey simply does not understand international relations." His policy is "mere Achesonism," says the paper, which has a decided preference for mere Hooverism.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE'S Walter Lippmann says that if the Soviets can identify Truman-Acheson "with the notion that all our policies lead inexorably to a war fought in Western Europe," they "will then win a political victory among the peoples of Europe comparable with that which they have won on the mainland of Eastern Asia." Nor, says Lippmann, can this "great victory" be stopped by "rhetorical declarations assembled by the ghost writers of the State Dept."

THE TIMES front-pages a report that a Yugoslav counted Stalin's name 101 times on one page of *Pravda*. From an excess of modesty, perhaps, the Times omits to mention that this counting feat, accomplished by Titoism with Wall Street help, signified the first goal reached in Tito's "plan." It now takes only half the time to count names in Yugoslavia. No shoes.

THE POST'S Robert S. Allen says that "the administration's voluntary hold-the-price line plan is a dismal flop and far-reaching mandatory controls

are certain within 60 days—possibly sooner." Or, when Morgan tells Truman it's impossible to boost prices higher right now, anyhow.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM complains that Chiang Kai-shek, the Asiatic who was first to draw his sword against communism is not permitted to fight.

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN unveils a new twist in witch-hunting, as conceived by that peerless stoolpigeon, Budenz. It seems that the problem is no longer to expose "Communist" propaganda but to get after the "subversives" who are responsible for KILLING OFF ANTI-COMMUNIST SCRIPTS, BOOKS, PLAYS AND MOVIES." Get the new stage? Before you were a "Communist" if you spoke up for peace? Now you're going to be tabbed for the FBI if you're found disliking a pro-fascist book or a war-mongering movie.

THE COMPASS'S I. F. Stone reports from Paris on "the de-Gaulle axis . . . in a campaign to outlaw the Communist Party." But there is "little stomach for such a move," Stone says: "The party showed its mettle as an underground force during the Resistance, a fact not forgotten here, and to outlaw it would be to take on a job the Gestapo itself could never accomplish."

R.F.

THE CLAIM that the Truman government hesitated to act because it dislikes the Taft-Hartley Law is, of course, ridiculous. If the Truman government didn't hesitate to invoke the Taft-Hartley Law against the very popular United Mine Workers and the International Typographical Union, the Railroad Brotherhoods and against unions with pro-Truman leaderships like the Teamsters, can anyone seriously believe there is hesitation to apply the law against the lefts in the unions?

The administration's failure to do what it now appears to be preparing to do only indicates that the Department of Justice has not been able to find a case that could stand up. If attempts are made to frame and prosecute labor leaders it will be only too evident to the public that the affidavits were in the first place designed as a war weapon, a means of eliminating peace advocates from the trade union movement.

Moreover, it would be evident that the government is acting in desperation to smash the progressive-led unions and rank and file forces in the AFL and CIO, in face of the fact that three and a half years of Taft-Hartley, and persecution earlier, had not smashed those movements for militant, democratic unions.

THE REAL REASON for the Truman administration's sudden interest in prosecuting affidavit signers is its fear of the influence the progressive trade union forces could have on the developing grass-roots peace movement in the unions. Apparently it is believed that such prosecution of outstanding progressive labor leaders will confuse and disrupt this peace sentiment.

I think it will have the contrary effect. The witch-hunters in government are so blinded by their own frenzied hysterical pro-war campaign that they don't realize that millions of Americans are getting sick of red-baiting to the vomiting point. The sheer immensity of its quantity for the past few years has reduced the "quality" and effectiveness of red-baiting. And now a great many associate red-baiting with more Koreas. Inevitably the spreading cry for peace will also express increased revulsion to the red-baiting campaign.

The new steps the government is reportedly preparing on Taft-Hartley affidavits are further evidence that the difference between prosecution of Communists and union smashing is very vague. The T-H affidavit as all laws ostensibly directed against "subversives" is deliberately so worded that any opponent of official policy, whether he resigned from the Communist Party, never was a member or whose views merely coincide with some of those of the Communists, could be prosecuted under it. It is a weapon for government-dictated unionism.

COMING: I Stand for Peace . . . By Ilya Ehrenburg . . . in the weekend Worker

Daily Worker

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates —————— Editor
Milton Howard —————— Associate Editor
Alan Max —————— Managing Editor
Rob F. Hall —————— Washington Editor
Philip Bart —————— General Manager

Daily Worker, New York, Friday, January 5, 1951

They Would Not Look

SEOUL is in flames.

Inchon is in flames.

Hungnam was put to the torch.

Korea has become a vast graveyard. Its skies are filled with the smoke of burning villages, farms, homes. How many are dying? How many orphans lie on the roads? How many mothers have been shot down, executed?

We don't know. The press here will not tell us. All they tell us is how nobly we are laying waste to an entire country whose people never did us any harm. We have had reports of frightful massacres of women and children by the Syngman Rhee—"UN" firing squads. We know that our youth were startled at the calm murder of mothers with children on their backs. We know that it is the purpose of the war leaders to brutalize our boys and our nation, to make us callous to these infamies they demand of America.

The world shuddered at the Lidice massacre.

BUT ALL KOREA has been turned into a Lidice.

"Never have I seen so many tears—wailing children, sobbing mothers, the aged creeping with weakness and anxiety," cables Marguerite Higgins to the New York Herald Tribune from the front.

"At sunset Thursday, one weary retreating GI looked back at the burning city (Seoul) and said: 'Now I know how Nero felt.' (New York Post, Jan. 4).

MacArthur in Tokyo says "More."

Warren Austin in the UN says "More." He "assured the UN that American troops under the UN banner will fight in Korea as long as Chinese aggression continues there."

"Chinese aggression"—what an alibi! The world laughs bitterly at this. The Koreans "invaded" Korea! The Chinese people "threaten" Chinese Taiwan (Formosa). First you rob China of her seat in the UN. Then you cry out that it is "appeasement," to sit down at the table with her in the UN as an equal to negotiate peace. Such is the Washington policy which has produced the fire, blood and tears in a land 5,000 miles from San Francisco, where many a GI is now buried.

STOP THE KILLING, urged the Soviet delegate Malik. Let all foreign troops leave; sit down with China to work out a cease-fire settlement. But Austin says no. He will not negotiate. It will go on, he "assures" the UN.

Malik wanted the UN delegates to look at a film taken in Korea. He wanted them to see what they had wrought. But they were afraid to look. The press COMPLETELY suppressed Malik's hour-and-half DOCUMENTED speech on the horrors at which the above-quoted correspondents only hint.

America must end this crime against itself and against the people of Asia. The path to peace is to sit down with China as an equal, to quit other peoples' lands. Congressmen, Senators and the White House should hear this message from the country.

Protest the Killing of Derrick

TONIGHT AT 8 P.M. in Harlem's Refuge Temple, 124 St. and Seventh Ave., a united, aroused and angry community will assemble to press for prosecution of the two cops who nearly one month ago shot and killed the 24-year-old Negro veteran, John Derrick.

Just as in scores of other instances of police brutality, city and state officials have either been silent or have dodged the issue of public safety from police brutes in Harlem with promises to "investigate." But the NAACP, the Civil Rights Congress, the newly-formed GI Derrick Committee for Justice, backed by a united community, are demanding that the killers of Derrick, Patrolmen Louis Palumbo and Basil Minakotis, be prosecuted for murder. The Civil Rights Congress is demanding that the family of Derrick be indemnified for their loss and that the provocative mounted cops be removed from Harlem.

This fight against police brutality is city-wide—indeed, nationwide. The unpunished acts of cop violence against Negroes in Harlem has resulted in acts of police sadism against other sections of the population. Striking workers, whose picket lines have been attacked by blue-coated goons should immediately see the connection between the fight to curb the cops in Harlem and their right to picket.

Tonight's meeting should register the support of New York workers and progressives to the fight to jail and prosecute the killers of John Derrick.

BOTTOMLESS PIT

by Ellis



As We See It

A Plan to Lower
Living Standards

By Rob F. Hall WASHINGTON.



By Rob F. Hall

THE FIFTH ANNUAL report of the Council of Economic Advisers to the President lacks the robust, earthy style of the Truman epistle to the music critic. Its meaning, moreover, is less clear. But as one studies the pages of the report and eventually pierces the fog of chairman Leon Keyserling's technical jargon, he cannot but conclude that this document also carries a threat. The victims will need, figuratively speaking, beefsteak for black eyes and a supporter below.

In the first case the intended victim was merely one hapless individual. In the present instance, however, the victims are legion. They are the workers, small farmers and the vast majority of the American people.

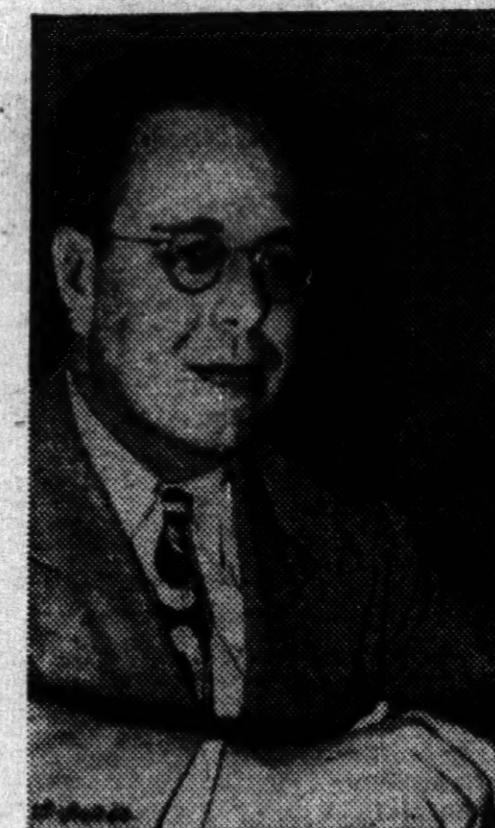
The report is primarily an essay on how to depress the standards of living of the people. Keyserling is convinced that the most lethal weapon in the administration's arsenal is the power to tax. He advocates using that weapon like an axe to chop down the hopes of American workers for an automobile, a home, a television set, a refrigerator or a washing machine.

The tax level should be raised so high that not only will the resulting revenues pay all costs of war preparations as we go along, but also that nothing will remain in the pockets of the people to make possible such "nonessential expenditures."

THE READER should not get the idea that Keyserling includes the profits of big business as suitable material for his axe. On the contrary, taxes should be "imposed where they will reduce spending" he says. They must "restrain general consumption." The evil as he sees it arises from the increased purchasing power which will result from an expanded labor force and larger takehome pay as workers put in grueling hours of overtime.

Purchasing power in the pockets or bank accounts of the well-to-do does not add to inflationary pressures in the same sense, according to Keyserling. It is not important to "restrain the consumption" of the profit makers. Besides, too heavy a tax on big business might lead to a "serious loss of incentive," he argues.

Keyserling makes this same point on price control. Ceilings



KEYSERLING

on prices should be flexible so that higher prices may be offered manufacturers for producing certain materials especially required for the war program. "It may be safer to run the risk of a minor effect on specific prices than to err on the side of smothering or handicapping our productive genius," he says. If this isn't enough to satisfy the manufacturer, Keyserling thinks it might be advisable to hand him something extra in the form of subsidies.

WHEN KEYSERLING deals with the matter of wage policies, however, he feels no necessity to safeguard the "productive genius" of the American worker.

Wages must be kept down in proportion to the "availability of goods for consumer use." Neither the greater productivity of the worker nor "upward changes in the cost of living" should determine wage levels, he says, because adjustments for these purposes would "aggravate inflation." There is in fact only one criterion for Keyserling in fixing wages and that is the amount of the stocks of consumer goods which will be offered for sale during the war drive.

Obviously, according to Keyserling, there will be an ever diminishing supply of such goods as the war drive is stepped up. "Thus, wage and tax policies should aim toward preventing an increase in the total amount of wages available for spending."

There are two ways to accomplish this aim, Keyserling says. One is to hold wages "where they are now." The other way would be to permit wage increases for increased productivity—for even workers need a "mild incentive," he says—and for rising costs of living, but to snatch these away from the workers through higher taxes and "deferred wage payments."

YOU WILL NOT FIND this phrase anywhere defined in the report. But it means that the government might require that workers accept part of their wages in script or war bonds which cannot be spent until some time in the future when the president shall declare the "emergency" ended.

This plan which shows signs of being adopted by the administration as its "solution" to the problem of wage "stabilization" is indeed a blow below the belt.

One should not dismiss lightly the literary outpourings of Leon Keyserling, merely because their language is abstruse. He and his fellows on the council of economic advisers have a function. It is to wrap up in theoretical language and to justify all the plans of General Electric and General Motors and the rest of the corporations to take larger profits out of the hides of the American workers.

Already this latest report is bearing its evil fruit. Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill) told newsmen Tuesday afternoon that all overtime should be compensated with war bonds which could be translated into money only at some distant date.

Others are suggesting that wage increases due to workers under escalator clauses should be paid off in this form of script.

And we have not heard the end of it.



A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Some More Defense History

THE DEFENSE of the rights of labor began over a century ago when unions first appeared on the American scene and Philadelphia shoemakers were prosecuted in 1806, as "a criminal conspiracy to raise wages," but this did not stop workers from organizing. American history is full of examples of "the democratic will of the people."

The rights of labor, no more than freedom from slavery for the Negro people, nor suffrage for women, were not written into the Bill of Rights in 1791. The best that it said was "the enumeration of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

Great struggles not yet fully won had to be fought to establish and guarantee these unspecified rights, some of which were finally added in the 14th, 15th and 19th Amendments. Democratic rights were fought for and preserved from generation to generation, by plain people like ourselves, in blood and battle, sweat and sacrifice.

The ruling classes are every ready to scrap the democratic rights, if the people permit, especially during depressions, strikes, and imperialist wars. Under the threat of fascism the struggle to defend them must increase a myriad fold, lest the last vestiges are destroyed and only an underground resistance, such as we saw in other lands, is left to the American people.

IN THE FIELD of labor defense, many gigantic struggles in this country played a tremendous role in teaching workers the class role of government, in arousing American working class solidarity, in creating a militant fighting spirit, which we must not underestimate and which can be rekindled.

Such struggles took place when 19 coal miners, called the "Molly Maguires," were hung in the Anthracite region of Pennsylvania in the 70's; when the five Haymarket martyrs in the eight-hour struggle were hanged in Chicago in the 80's; when the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, Bill Haywood and two others, were kidnapped in Colorado and tried for murder in Idaho in 1907.

These were early victims of the "frame-up" system, as typical of American capitalism as lynching. In 1916 came the frame-up of Tom Mooney and five fellow unionists, in San Francisco. Let us not forget that valiant Bob Miner was the first secretary of the Tom Mooney Defense Committee.

Mooney was sentenced to death in 1917. But international working class solidarity saved his life. Under world pressure, as well as from all over America, President Wilson requested the Governor to commute his sentence to life imprisonment.

One of the cables to Wilson was from the American Ambassador in Petrograd, "Who is Mooney? Great excitement here over his execution!" Mooney and Billings were finally freed, after 23 years, in 1939—with a revival of the campaign by the ILB.

In the period of World War I hundreds of anti-war Socialists, members of the I.W.W., conscientious objectors, were imprisoned, among them Debs, Kate Richards O'Hare, Bill Haywood. A tremendous amnesty movement was effective enough so that no prisoner served out a long sentence, although some were sentenced to 20 years. All were out in a few years.

William Z. Foster warned the Communist Party at the 1948 convention not to allow the Party to become a defense organization. He spoke wisely from the sum total of past experience in this field. A separate permanent non-partisan organization devoted exclusively to this purpose is required.

Some big, city-wide delegate bodies met regularly for years and did a splendid job, but always dissolved at the end of the special case. The International Labor Defense was the fruition of many efforts to permanently merge all such committees.

FROM 1925 ON the ILD made labor defense history in the U.S.A. It struggled valiantly to save Sacco and Vanzetti, executed in Charleston Prison in 1927—after seven years' imprisonment. The ILD won three major victories in the U.S. Supreme Court.

Not through lawyers alone (although they did an excellent job, including Benjamin J. Davis and Joseph Brodsky) but through continuous mounting agitation, leaflets, meetings, a variety of campaigns, huge demonstrations and a mass support such as we have not yet had around any recent case, except, possibly, those of Willie McGee and Lt. Gilbert.

The freedom of Angelo Herndon, a Negro Communist of Georgia, was won after five years of legal battles and three appeals to the United States Supreme Court, when the ancient insurrection law was declared unconstitutional. Eighteen others awaiting trial were freed as a result. The ILD saved the lives of the now famous Scottsboro boys, after a tenacious and long fought struggle in the 30's, which went twice to the Supreme Court. It also freed Dirk De Jonge of Oregon, who faced a seven-year sentence. This decision knocked out further attempts to enforce the criminal syndicalist laws of Oregon and Washington.

The fighting spirit of the ILD is a proud heritage which can help build the Civil Rights Congress today. All who supported the ILD should now be rallied to the C.R.C. We had a promising meeting of ILD veterans here in New York and believe this can be done in many cities.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE took less violent form during the Roosevelt administration. Even in our ranks past experiences were discounted. Dangerous illusions flourished that the ILD was no longer necessary. Yet in retrospect we can see that there are plenty of warning signals—the formation of the Dies Committee in 1938, the passage of the Smith Act (Alien Registration Act officially) in 1940, the Vorhees Act in 1941, as well as the Schneiderman case, which was then in the courts.

The ILD finally merged with the Constitutional Rights Federation and other defense committees to form the Civil Rights Congress. The C.R.C. is the logical inheritor of its splendid record and experiences.

(Continued on Page 10)

State Department Kills Its World Trade Baby

By Labor Research Association

THE UNITED STATES STATE DEPARTMENT, taking time out from its "Voice of America" denial of American imperialism quietly buried another victim of American Big Business recently. A few weeks ago the I.T.O. (International Trade Organization) was inconspicuously interred.

The State Department announced that it would not press for congressional approval of the Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization.

Thus, the ITO Charter, drawn up in Havana in March, 1948, by 57 participating nations, has been dealt its death blow.

The State Department's rejection of the ITO is important for at least two reasons.

First, it cannot be claimed that international cooperation has been balked by the presence, actions or vetoes of the Soviet Union. The USSR and the Peoples' Democracies (with the exception of Czechoslovakia) did not participate in the Havana Conference at which the Charter was drafted.

Secondly, the State Department's rejection of the ITO is the clearest answer to those individuals and nations that do not recognize or admit the unlimited appetite and aggressive designs of American corporations and their representatives in the U.S. Government.

THE ITO was not a "foreign" proposal. It was initiated by the State Department itself in 1945 with the issuance by that agency of the "Proposals for Expansion of World Trade and Employment." These "proposals" formed the basis for later conferences in 1946 and 1947, and they eventually evolved into the Havana Charter in 1948.

The stated objectives of the Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization were tariff reductions, multilateral world trade and the elimination of closed trading systems (such as the British Imperial Preference arrangement), the elimination of national restrictions (quotas) on imports and the stimulation of private investments in undeveloped areas throughout the world.

These have been and still are the general objectives of U.S. commercial policy since the end of the war. The conservative research organization, Twentieth Century Fund, noted in 1947, in its "Rebuilding the World Economy," that "multilateralism, reduction of trade barriers and competition are unquestionably the ideals on which the American trade proposals are based. The U.S. is championing a liberal trade philosophy and thus is taking

up the role that Great Britain played before World War I. It would be pointless to deny, however that a world-wide relaxation of trade restrictions and restoration of multilateral trade in the near future now serves the particular interest of the United States, just as it served British interests in earlier days."

Even as late as November, 1950, the highly-touted Gray Report on Foreign Economic Policies, recommended that the United States "should become a member of the ITO."

IT IS CLEAR from the foregoing that the Havana Charter recognized the same general objectives as the U.S. State Department. Why, then, has the Charter and the ITO been rejected?

The answer lies in the "all or nothing" attitude of U.S. imperialism. The U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, representing the highest echelons of American capitalism, criticized the very mild provisions in the Havana Charter which recognized a participating member nation's right to regulate foreign investments.

The U.S. Council, in its Draft of an International Code of Fair Treatment for Foreign Investments, objected that "it lays foreign investments open to the danger that arbitrary action on the part of the governments of capital-receiving countries will thereby be legalized."

The U.S. trusts do not want to face the slightest challenge to their right to take over the world. (See LRA's Monopoly Today.)

Other objections of American Big Business to the ITO and its Charter were the provisions which permitted the temporary abandonment of the stated ITO policies on tariffs, trade quotas and economic development in case a country's economic situation necessitated it. U.S. capitalism, as the strongest member in the organization, was not inclined to make allowances for the "weak sisters," particularly when such weaknesses redounded to U.S. benefit.

The Herald-Tribune noted, Dec. 24, 1950, that "The general opinion seemed to be that the charter for free world trade leaves every one but the U.S. to build any barrier they want." "General opinion," as understood by the Herald-Tribune, in

this instance, was represented by the American Tariff League, the National Association of Manufacturers, the International Chamber of Commerce (U.S. Section), and the National Foreign Trade Council. But this opinion prevailed.

ONE FACT, unmentioned by the State Department or Big Business, undoubtedly helped to make the imperialists reject the ITO. The Charter's voting provision permitted one vote to each member, and majority voting was to prevail. Organizations in which the U.S. position is not always likely to predominate generally provide for "weighted" voting based on economic strength. This automatically guarantees U.S. control. Examples of this are the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The ITO, by ignoring this little item, made U.S. acceptance unlikely from the start.

The rejection of the ITO makes it clear that despite all protestations to the contrary, present-day U.S. imperialist policy rejects cooperation and negotiation even with its so-called "allies." Imperialism, as usual, demands the whole pie.

Oil Union Signs Pact with Kendall

BRADFORD, Jan. 4.—A new contract between the Kendall Refining Co. and Local 567, CIO Oil Workers was announced here.

Its provisions include: a 5½-cent hourly increase, incorporation into the base rate of a 4½ percent cost-of-living bonus in effect since Oct. 23, provisions for a cost-of-living bonus to be based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics un-revised consumer price index, adjustment of several classified job rates, increased group life and hospitalization benefits, and longer probationary periods for new employees.

All terms of the contract become effective Feb. 8, 1951, with the exception of wages, which are effective as of Dec. 15, 1950. The agreement extends the contract to Feb. 8, 1953.

What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan

"EDGE OF THE WORLD," Michael Powell's powerful feature documentary classic set in a small fisherman village will be presented by the Midtown Film Circle at 77 Fifth Ave. on Saturday and Sunday evenings, Jan. 6 and 7. As an added attraction a dramatic featurette "PRIVATE LIFE OF A CAT," will be shown. Two performances each night: Saturday 8:30 and 10:30 p.m., Sunday 8 and 10:00 p.m. Socialize in and refresh all evening in the Art Room. Contrib. 35 cents per tax.

NEW YEAR DANCE-A-ROUND. Resolved to sing and dance with Folksay at the first Dance-A-Round of 1951, with Holly Wood, Joe Jaffe, and many more. Square and Folk Dancing. Saturday, Jan. 6, 8:30 p.m. Furriers Hall, 250 W. 26 St. Inst. for only 50 cents.

SATURDAY NITE Film Club, presents the first "Comedy Film Festival of 1951." The cream of Chaplin, Langdon, Willy Howard and Joe Cook films. 111 W. 88 St. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Adm. to members \$1. Social all evening.

MAUD RUSSELL will speak on "China and the World Today," Sunday eve., 8:30 p.m. at 683 Allerton Ave. Refreshments. Subscription 50 cents.

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Truman

(Continued from Page 2) not yet come and he hoped it would never come.

When another correspondent said he was puzzled by the question, Truman said it was a confusing question and was intended to be.

"Do you need approval of Congress to send additional troops to Europe?" a correspondent put in. Truman replied no.

Several questions dealt with the issue of whether or not the U. S. was at war now. Truman said it was not, and that the U. S. was merely carrying out its obligations to the United Nations.

ON BOMBING CHINA

A reporter then asked, "Are we going to ask the United Nations for permission to bomb China?"

Truman answered that he did not have that under consideration. That might require the action (Congressional approval) which Miss Craig was inquiring about, he added.

"You said that the Government did not have under consideration asking the UN for permission to bomb China?" asked another newsman.

That, said Truman, was correct.

"Is it correct to assume that we would not bomb China without checking with the United Nations?" he asked.

Truman answered yes.

The President apparently realized that the questions concerning the bombing of China, presumably based on rumors in the city, were ticklish. But he answered without hesitation, conveying the impression that U. S. policy of this issue had been fixed.

PREVIOUS CASE

This incident, however, recalled to this correspondent a similar exchange at a Presidential press conference last autumn. At that time, when the President was asked whether Gen. MacArthur's forces would advance across the 38th parallel he replied that this was a question for the United Nations to decide.

A few days later, MacArthur crossed the parallel in force, and the State Department announced that under its interpretation of earlier UN resolutions, no further authority for MacArthur to invade northern Korea had been necessary.

If the past is any guide to the future, Truman's assurances on this point should not be taken as insuperable barriers to a similar rash action by MacArthur's forces with respect to China.

Pittsburgh

(Continued from Page 3) sion was delayed 24 hours until late today while he tried to get defense lawyers to accept a milder statement. Defense lawyers jointly signed the stipulation when Lewis admitted the most important facts about the illegal check-up.

BEYOND AUTHORITY

Pennsylvania statutes permit the jury commission to make the most limited investigation of jurors' qualifications, but no partisan investigation is authorized.

Lewis admitted the reports of the investigating detectives were given to every assistant district attorney having anything to do with the prosecution of cases before the Allegheny County court.

This information gives the prosecutor a partisan advantage over the defense in the selection of jurors.

Judge O'Brien announced late today that he would rule tomorrow on defense motions for a change of venue, for a postponement of the trial and for a bill of particulars.

A Committee for the Defense of the Victims of the Pittsburgh Frameup has been set up here under the chairmanship of Emmett Patrick Cusick, veteran of the Homestead steel struggles of 69 years ago. Its address is Post Office Box 502, Pittsburgh. Funds are sought for the court fight.

Korea

(Continued from Page 2) east of one branch of the Seoul-Taegu highway.

On each side of the central Korean highway between Wonju and Hongchon, 23 miles to the north, MacArthur's forces retreated under pressure. But reports of the actions a few miles inland from the east coast and from the central front positions east of Seoul were vague.

As the U. S. convoys streamed down the roads traveled in the bitter retreat last summer at the outset of the Korean war, the U. S. naval forces waited off Inchon, the big port 18 miles southwest of Seoul, to see whether they would be needed.

The U. S. Air Force announced that Kimpo air field northwest of Seoul was evacuated at 12:05 p.m.

More than 100 transport planes were used in the evacuation during the last 24 hours of operations from Kimpo.

United Press correspondent Joe Quinn flew over Kimpo during an air tour of the Seoul area Thursday afternoon. He reported that it was "burning like an inferno."

Urge Peace

(Continued from Page 2)

Tuskegee Institute, reporting on his trip in Germany, found the people of Europe yearning for peace, the Amsterdam News, New York Negro weekly, discloses in its current issue. Dr. Patterson made his statement while stopping off in Hamburg, Germany.

"The masses of people everywhere," he is quoted as saying, "want nothing more than to be left alone to work out their destiny with the essential minimum of security. The little children of Germany are like the children of America."

The desire for freedom from fear of war, he said, runs high in Europe.

Dr. Patterson visited Negro troops stationed in Germany and found their material conditions fair, he said, adding that there were some problems, "some of them merely routine, and others more inherent in the segregated relationships which existed."

ONLY ALTERNATIVE

The News-Sentinel, of Fort Wayne, Ind., declares that withdrawal of all troops from Korea appears to be "our only alternative" if we want to end the pointless loss of American lives. The News-Sentinel is the most influential newspaper in the north Indiana, northwestern Ohio and southeastern Michigan areas.

"The sooner we cease thinking of Asia in terms of colonialism and begin to think of the Asiatic countries in terms of their own sovereignty and trade potential," the newspaper asserts, "the sounder will be our policies."

An inquiring reporter in the Evening Chronicle in Allentown, Pa., found all 15 interviewed persons answering the question, "What is your suggestion for a universal New Year's resolution?" with two words—permanent peace.

Typical answer was Charles Gillette's, a painter, who said: "Peace is my suggestion for a universal New Year's resolution. Everybody right now is frightened, and everybody knows the world is unstable and peace is what we need more than anything else."

'NO EMERGENCY'

The Scranton Times reports that Benjamin F. Taylor, burgess of Wellsville, has refused to be named borough civil defense director, because he doesn't feel there is an emergency.

In turning down the post, Taylor wrote, "I myself think it is rather soon as no war is declared. We are only having a police action. I spent three years in the last war and lost over \$2,000. To come to York once or twice a week to attend a meeting only adds more work. So until things look worse, I will not be interested."

A reader of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin takes exception with an editorial, and asks whether

China's actions are so unreasonable.

"China claims that she has a right to resist an armed force at her Manchurian border," wrote Harold Spencer, noting that the United States Monroe Doctrine forbids foreign intervention in all the Americas. The editor's note lamely objects to the reader's position, which urges a settlement between the two nations.

Harisiades

(Continued from Page 2) non-citizens can attend gatherings and hear what citizens have to say."

DECISION RESERVED

The court reserved decision after Chief Judge Learned Hand declared: "It might be desirable to hold up decision in this case until the Supreme Court rules on the Dennis case." (He was referring to the appeal of the conviction of the 11 national Communist leaders.)

Demanding that the court clear the road to speed up the mass deportation drive, Henry L. Glenn, Department of Justice attorney, argued that substantive constitutional rights do not apply to non-citizens. He further argued that the power to deport is unlimited by the Constitution, that deportation is not a denial of life, liberty and property, that it is not punishment.

"Could the government deport a person because of his religious beliefs?" asked Judge Hand. Glenn replied quickly: "Yes."

"You wouldn't say a person who lived here many years and is ordered deported has no more legal rights than a person who never lived here and is ordered excluded?" Judge Hand inquired of the government lawyer.

"A person ordered expelled has no more rights than one ordered excluded," Glenn replied.

Mrs. King pointed out that the Immigration Board of Appeals had stated that no evidence had been introduced against Harisiades showing he had ever advocated or taught the "violent overthrow of the U. S. Government."

"The aim is to prevent future action," the government lawyer said, "rather than to punish for past actions."

Legal observers expressed belief that the determination in the Harisiades case may be an important precedent for many of the pending deportation cases.

Two deportation "trials" under the police-state provisions of the McCarran Law are scheduled for today, 9:30 a.m., at Immigration headquarters, 70 Columbus Ave. They are in the cases of Jack Schneider, Fur Union leader, and Dora Lipschitz, of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Marcantonio

(Continued from Page 2) the press.

A preliminary statement in the motion filed by the two attorneys before the SACB declared:

"The Act destroys the basic freedoms of a democratic nation. By legislative fiat, it outlaws a political party and an entire system of political thought, denies freedom of association to its adherents, and creates the new crime of political heresy. The Act imposes this system of thought control upon the whole people by proscribing every organization and penalizing every individual for deviating from the authoritarian standards of political conformity that Congress has declared to be orthodox. The impact of the Act as a whole upon American liberties is far greater than the sum of its separate invasion of constitutional guarantees. It rejects the Bill of Rights in its entirety. It is repugnant to every American tradition and democratic concept. For the first time in the nation's history an act of Congress repudiates the democratic process itself."

China claims that she has a right to resist an armed force at her Manchurian border," wrote Harold Spencer, noting that the United States Monroe Doctrine forbids foreign intervention in all the Americas. The editor's note lamely objects to the reader's position, which urges a settlement between the two nations.

Derrick

(Continued from Page 1) police say they can't trace the make of the gun they claim Derrick threatened the killers with because of its ancient make.

"That's a real brazen one," a reporter said later, observing that "the New York department is supposed to have the best ballistics and research department in the country."

Also present at the interview was another eyewitness, Charles Glover, who told the same story, as have over a dozen others.

White said that more groups and individuals are joining the campaign to force justice in the case. These include the United Sons and Daughters of Georgia, the Daughters of St. Christopher, the Long Island Conference on Civil Rights, the Prince Hall Masons, District 65, as well as the seven other NAACP branches, over 25 ministers and 75 fraternal, labor, civic, and social organizations.

The Harlem Council of the American Labor Party yesterday called on Councilman Earl Brown to introduce a resolution providing for the suspension of the killer cops, indemnity to the Derrick family and an end to cop violence in Harlem.

A Wednesday delegation to City Hall was unable to see either Mayor Impellitteri or Brown. A Harlem ALP spokesman said that if Brown can't be contacted this week a delegation will call on him Tuesday at the next session of the Council.

Court Voids Rail Union Pact Which Barred Negroes From Jobs

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan 4.

Another contract between the Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineers and Southern railroads discriminating against Negroes, whom the union doesn't admit, was voided here yesterday in a ruling of the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

This ruling follows a series of such opinions handed down in the past three years and backed by the U. S. Supreme Court in one case, in which the all-white union and the railroad companies are ordered to stop restricting the employment rights of Negro firemen.

Yesterday's ruling rapped the contract between the Brotherhood and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in which Negro engineers are limited to no more than 50 percent of those employed.

The gimmick tried by the B.F.E. and the company to get around the earlier court rulings was the contention that because Negro firemen are "non-promotable" to the category of engineer, an issue still to be fought out, they should be limited even in the lower category.

Voiding the provision in the contract, Judge John J. Parker declared:

"Because railroads do not permit Negroes to hold engineers' posts is no reason that the bargaining agent representing them should use bargaining power to deprive them of desirable positions as firemen which railroads permit them to hold."

The issue of a Negro's right to an engineer was not dealt with by the court. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, like the B.F.E., excludes Negroes. The Southern Negro firemen and other railroad craftsmen belong to a number of their own unions. Those are the organizations that successfully pressed the court tests.

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Iranian Struggles Baffle Wall Street's 4-Year Plan

(Continued from Page 4)
every other branch of economy, Iran, like all other U. S. colonies, is used as a dumping ground for American industrial products.

American exports to Iran doubled from 1,058 million rial (Iranian currency) in 1948 to 2,095 million rial in 1949, while Iran's exports to the United States dropped from 352 million rial to 122 million during the same period. The country is flooded with American goods—cotton fabrics, silk, leather, etc.—with disastrous results for Iranian industry.

UNEMPLOYMENT RISES

Factories are closing down in all the chief towns, unemployment is soaring—over 100,000 in Teheran alone—and bankruptcies of small businesses and merchant enterprises are indicative of a worsening crisis. In the big town of Isfahan four textile mills, each employing from 1,500 to 2,000 workers, have had to close down.

There are dire poverty and starvation in the countryside, where millions of peasants are serfs, on the "five-factor" share-cropping system, to a handful of big landowners. The peasant must pay 20 percent of his crop to the landlord as ground rent, 20 percent for the use of water, 20 percent for seed "lent" by the landlord, and 20 percent for the use of plough and draught beasts. As this works out the masses of the peasantry are in perpetual bondage to the landlord through debt, and many are known to have mortgaged the lives of their sons and daughters to pay for the next season's seeds.

Over 90 percent of the people can't read or write. The disease

of trachoma and malaria are rife. The infant mortality rate is 500 in every 1,000 live births, according to the "Middle East Supply Organization" an imperialist trading monopoly. Thousands of starving peasants emigrate to the towns to swell the starving masses of the proletariat. An indication of this is the fact that the population of Teheran is estimated to have doubled from 600,000 in 1942 to about 1,200,000 in 1950.

In this situation, the ruling feudal-bourgeoisie-clique applies the solution of spending nine-tenths of the budget on the police, and the armed forces. The much publicized "Seven-Year Plan," published in 1948 on the basis of a report by American experts and allegedly designed to raise the standards of living has become an acknowledged farce. No point of the plan has been implemented, with the exception of the points providing for the militarization of the country.

WAR BASE

The elements of the plan show it to be in itself an instrument for the building of Iran as a big imperialist war base and as a perfect medium through which the foreign monopolies could extend a powerful grip on every branch of Iran's economy. The largest item of planned expenditure is for roads, railways, ports and aerodromes. Other items naively lump together in separate categories such matters as "health, education and police," and "scientific studies and mapmaking."

While, the plan still remains a paper plan through the Iranian

government's lack of funds to implement it, it is nevertheless the focal point of the sharpest clashes between the rival British and American imperialists who are cutting each other's throats in a scramble to seize control of it and thus control Iran, its economy and its governments.

This bitter struggle is reflected in battle in the Mojlis, in frequent changes of cabinet ministers, in the appointment and dismissal of directors of the Seven-Year Plan, and in no few political assassination. The assassinations of Court Minister Kajir, a personal friend of the Shah, and of Deputy Dekhan were an indication of the violence of the Anglo-American private war in Iran.

The plan, it is generally admitted, can be financed from only two sources—from American dollar loans or from royalties paid to the Iranian government from the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. The British have clearly been losing the battle, and were pushed far behind with the rejection of the supplementary oil agreement by the petroleum committee of the Majlis, an act in which American influence played no small part.

American dollars, however, have not been forthcoming either—except for war materials. The conclusion of the Soviet-Iranian trade agreement brought forth a spate of outspoken criticisms of American policy from Iranian politicians. The press expressed disgust and suspicion at the meager of \$500,000 granted only last month under President Truman's "Point Four" program.

PERILOUS ROAD

Wide sections of the Iranian bourgeoisie, hit by the economic crisis, are beginning to realize that U. S. domination means ruin even for them and that American war policy is driving them along dangerous roads. A pro-government newspaper, pointing out that "Persia has 2,500 kilometers of mutual border with Russia," wrote: "We do not want to exchange American friendship for Russian enmity."

A major factor influencing the changed and cautious attitude among certain sections of Iran's ruling class exclusive of the top landlord feudal hierarchy—is the failure, despite terror, murder and dollars, to suppress the people's democratic movement.

Iran has one of the most powerful mass liberation movements in the Middle East. The Tudeh (People's Party) is the spearhead of a small but militant working class (numbering about 600,000). It champions the cause of the downtrodden peasantry and leads the struggle for national independence from imperialism. Even the U. S. Embassy in Teheran, according to an American Associated Press report, estimates that Tudeh has 60 percent solid support among the Iranian people.

Strikes and demonstrations of the unemployed are regularly reported from the big towns like Isfahan, Tabriz and Shahi, and hunger riots and peasant uprisings have been reported from Tabriz, Zendjan and Maraga and from the regions of Khorasan and Seistan.

With the country squeezed in the vise of Anglo-American exploitation, conditions are reported to favor the development of a broad anti-imperialist front for peace. The policy of the Soviet Union expressed in the trade agreement, has provided an example of how relations with a great power can be on the basis of mutual benefit and has given an impetus to the development and unification of the forces in Iran who seek peace for their country.

Some More Defense History

(Continued from Page 8)

But if the C.R.C. is to be built under the able leadership of William Patterson and Aubrey Grossman, and the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, led by devoted indefatigable Abner Green, all the progressive forces must be convinced of the need of these organizations, be ready to raise funds and support their work.

A broader united front can be built today than ever before, encompassing defense of the full rights of the Negro people against lynch justice and the Jim Crow system to which William Patterson has already made signal contributions and opened up new wide avenues of support.

This is the organization which fights to save the Bill of Rights, to fight for the heritage of democracy for the American people.

Consider how many fundamental democratic rights were in jeopardy at Foley Square, not just for Communists but for all Americans, especially the right to organize a political party and advocate political doctrines. Not only the Communists, but all who advocate peace, and the trade unionists, if they struggle against the strait-jacket of Taft-Hartley, plus Truman's stabilization handcuffs, are faced with smashing attacks on all democratic rights. They come through the courts, the legislative bodies, executive orders, and so-called administrative hearings on the Communist Party, before the McCarran Board, all masquerading as the Resolution says, "in the garb". The great responsibility of the hour is to alert the American people.

C.R.C. has launched an amnesty campaign for the victims of the Un-American Committee, who now number 14 in prison—Eugene Dennis, eight of the Hollywood group and Helen Bryan and Ernestine Gonzales Fleishman of the Anti-Fascist Committee. It must be followed up everywhere.

In spite of the recent favorable Supreme Court decision in the Denver case, the Department of Justice has announced its intention to disregard it and prosecute 24 more for contempt, including Phil Bart, manager of the Daily Worker, and William Patterson of the C.R.C. (There are at present over 50 cases of deportation pending under the McCarran Act, which only requires past or present membership in the Communist Party as grounds for action, and which Saypol here argues already declares "a new kind of war."

In Pittsburgh a resurrected ancient edition was used to indict Steve Nelson, Andy Ondo and Jim Dolsen at the instigation of a red-baiting egomaniac, Judge Musmanno and a stool-pigeon, Cvetic.

There are threats of cases against 14,000 others made by Whearty of the D. of J. if the Supreme Court upholds the Smith Act and the 11 Communist leaders are imprisoned. There is the citation of the Communist Party before the McCarran Act Board by Attorney General McGrath.

Corollary to all these direct attacks are the persecutions of Communists in trade unions, under the Taft-Hartley Law, and the attack upon the 180,000 members of the I.W.O. in the attempts of the Insurance Dept. of N. Y. State to liquidate this progressive interracial people's insurance order. When you add the denial of halls, the refusal of ads, the denial of radio time even to answer the grossest slanders—you have a preview of 1951. But it still isn't fascism, not while we have a chance to fight back and block it.

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GOLDEN BRO.

Born Yesterday, Lawless, Child of Man, Pav'ov And Other Notable Films Released in 1950

OUTSTANDING among the hundreds of new films and revivals shown here in 1950 from all parts of the world, as we pointed out earlier this week were Devil's Doorway (MGM), Cossacks of the Kuban (Soviet), City Lights (1931 Chaplin revival), All Quiet On The Western Front (1930) Lewis Milestone revival), Treasured Earth (Hungary), Border Street (Poland), Distant Journey (Czechoslovakia), Our Daily Bread (East Germany). We would like to add several other excellent films to this list.



JUDY HOLLIDAY

BORN YESTERDAY (Columbia). An hysterically funny film that gets in some sharp digs at the American political scene. While audiences will howl at the witty dialogue and the comic vocal antics and malapropisms of Judy Holliday, the un-Americans will howl 'Marxist propaganda'. *Born Yesterday* is aware of some of the ugliness, deceit and hypocrisy in the American 'way of life' but it is far from being 'Marxist propaganda.' It takes note of the men and dollars that are harming our democracy, but it does not penetrate nor was it intended to penetrate, to the core of congressional corruption and the tie-up between some of the high-priced incumbents in the national capital and the men of money. Nevertheless the picture effectively makes its point about the omnipotence of the heavy bankroll and the easy virtue of the 100 percent Americans who sit in Congress. Judy Holliday's performance is a masterpiece of well-timed and controlled comedy.

THE LAWLESS (Paramount). Exposed some of the discrimination, hate and violence practiced against Mexican-Americans in the southwest. A good deal of truth broke through despite the presence in the film of the benevolent cop stereotype and a wealthy citizen who is one of the few to lend a helping hand to the persecuted minority. The original script of this story of race prejudice was much stronger. It showed that the power behind the oppression of the Mexican-Americans was the well to do class. The studio bluepencilled this 'un-American' idea, thereby depriving the film of much of its usefulness as a weapon against racism. Nevertheless *The Lawless* is to be welcomed for its dignified and sympathetic treatment of Mexican-Americans and for giving us as villains the corrupt press and the lynch mobs.

LENIN (Soviet). This informative documentary traced the life of the great founder of the Soviet state from early youth to his death in 1924, using old Russian newsreels, pieces of film on the events through which Lenin lived and photographs and paintings. It contained an epilogue suggesting the many ways his ideas and directives are being carried out in the Soviet Union 25 years later.

PAVLOV (Soviet). A fascinating study of the famous Russian scientist who discovered the nature of conditioned reflexes. Follows the development of his ideas from youth until death. Pavlov's contributions to psychiatry are shown and his conclusion, like that of the Marxist Lysenko, that under stable conditions the conditioned reflex can be inherited. The film ends with a passionate message from Pavlov to the youth of the Soviet Union telling them to be true to science and to make themselves worthy of a government that has put so much trust in them.

CHILD OF MAN (Denmark). A completely faithful and completely filmic adaptation of the first volume of Martin Andersen Nexo's powerful workingclass novel *Ditte*. It is a film masterpiece of the growing up of a peasant girl—abounding in life, its poetry and hope. Abounding, too, in the misery and thwarting experiences of the oppressed. It is a movie that exhibits human beings lustily, simply and directly; it is also subtle, morally profound and guided by a workingclass intelligence of social relationships. Unfortunately, the movie disappeared after a short run at the Normandie last February and only recently was discovered, quite by accident, at the Squire Theatre which usually caters to thrill-seekers, under the terribly misleading title of *Nature Girl*. If it pops up under that title in your neighborhood—don't miss it!

WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL (Budapest). A superb documentary of the Budapest World Youth Festival to which eighty nations sent 10,000 delegates last year. Two hundred and fifty thousand people participated in it. Soviet cameramen went along and filmed it in color. Their visual reports of these facts are a joy to watch.

THE SCANDALS OF CLOCHEMERLE (France). Though badly cut by the censors, this movie is a witty example of a French farce with political overtones and a straightforward Rabelaisian humor which serves as an interesting and healthy contrast to the veiled smuttiness of American movies.

All Comedy Program At ASP Film Club Saturday Night

ASP Saturday Night Film Club (111 W. 88 St.) opens the new year this Saturday night, Jan. 6 with a program of comedy shorts featuring Chaplin, Langdon, Lloyd, Larry Semon, Joe Cook, Willie Howard, and others. There will be three showings starting at 8:30.



Famous British Artist Says Art Is Thriving in Russia

By Rose Grant

LONDON. Art and artists are thriving in the Soviet Union, says Mr. Leslie Hurry, British artist who has just come back from a three-week visit there.

Painters, sculptors, book illustrators and artists who design theatre decor are swamped with orders, he told me recently.

"There is so much work for them to do that there aren't enough of them to do it."

"Art is something the people there can't do without. It is an integral part of their life, not a luxury any more."

"AND THE artists feel they are part of the construction of Socialism. They are very happy. They see how essential they are."

Mr. Hurry explained that trade unions, factories, collective farms and clubs pour in their commissions for works of art—murals, landscape paintings, sculpture and every other kind of decoration.

All the new buildings have sculpture as part of their decoration, he said.

Insecurity for the artist? Mr. Hurry smiled. In the Soviet Union alone) sends out a list of about 200



a worker are 1,000 rubles. He found that one artist had been paid 15,000 rubles for a single woodcut.

Another Soviet artist received 30,000 rubles for eight full-page magazine drawings, 20 vignettes and a few small drawings.

EVERY YEAR the artists' trade union (4,000 members in Moscow alone) sends out a list of about 200

subjects of works of art requested from various organizations in the USSR.

If an artist wants to tackle a job, say doing the decor for a theatre in Azerbaijan, he is sent there, all expenses paid, to absorb the local culture, history and general background.

"If you want to do something else, you do it," said Mr. Hurry.

"Art students get Government stipends for their living expenses and all their materials are supplied free."

"Folk art in the Soviet Union is absolutely superb, truly wonderful stuff. Highest importance is attached to the carvings, ceramics, carpets, paintings and all other folk art of the multi-national land of Socialism."

THE 41-YEAR-OLD British artist was thrilled, too, by the book illustrations and theatre decor he saw.

One occasion was when he went with the Deputy President of the Academy of Arts, Mr. Younn, round a vast exhibition in Moscow of 1,000 to 1,500 of the Academicians' works.

The place was packed with visitors, and he soon found himself surrounded by about 80 people joining in arguments about "Socialist realism."

Pouring scorn on the idea spread in this country that artists in the Soviet Union are forced to toe the "Party line," Mr. Hurry spoke glowingly of the collaboration between people of all kinds.

Mr. Hurry is not a Communist. He is one of the 16 famous Britons who this week issued a statement condemning atom bomb plans.

Excellent Puppet Show for Children Tours Manhattan

The Department of Parks Marionette Theatre will give numerous performances of *Pinocchio* in the borough of Manhattan beginning today, and continuing through Saturday, Jan. 27.

The production, which began touring on Dec. 1, has won high praise from educators and parents as puppetry at its best and excellent entertainment for youngsters. The story adaptation, colorful costuming and scenery, and the smooth manipulation bring to life the story of *Pinocchio* and his escapades.

The schedule for Manhattan follows:

Friday, Jan. 5, 10:00 a.m., P.S. 101, 2:30 p.m., 111 St. and Lexington Ave.

Monday, Jan. 8, 1:30 p.m., Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island.

Tuesday, Jan. 9, 10:30 a.m., P.S. 133, 1:30 p.m., 2121 Fifth Ave.

Wednesday, Jan. 10, 3:30 p.m., East Side House, 540 E. 76 St.

Thursday, Jan. 11, 3:30 p.m., St. Clement's, 423 W. 46 St.

Friday, Jan. 12, 11:00 a.m., Our Lady of Lourdes, 2:00 p.m., 468 W. 144 St.

Saturday, Jan. 13, 11:00 a.m., Madison Square Boys Club, 301 E. 28 St.

Monday, Jan. 15, 3:15 p.m., Bellevue Psychiatric Auditorium, 29 St. and First Ave.

Tuesday, Jan. 16, 3:30 p.m., J. Hood Wright Playground, 174 St. and Ft. Washington.

Wednesday, Jan. 17, 10:30 a.m., P.S. 171, 1:00 p.m., 19 E. 103 St.

Thursday, Jan. 18, 11:00 a.m., Good Shepherd School, 1:00 p.m., 608 Isham St.

Friday, Jan. 19, 10:30 a.m., P.S. 71, 1:30 p.m., 188 E. Seventh St.

Monday, Jan. 22, 3:30 p.m., Sacred Heart Church, 457 W. 51 St.

Tuesday, Jan. 23, 3:30 p.m., Carmine Street Gymnasium, Clarkson St. and Seventh Ave.

Wednesday, Jan. 24, 3:30 p.m., West 28th Street Gymnasium, 407 W. 28 St.

Thursday, Jan. 25, 3:30 p.m., Harlem Children's Center, 28 W. 134 St.

Friday, Jan. 26, 3:30 p.m., P.S. 43, 129 St. and Amsterdam Ave.

Saturday, Jan. 27, 11:00 a.m., Payson Avenue Playground, Dyckman St. and Payson Ave.

'Edge of World' at Midtown Film Circle

Edge of the World, British film by Michael Powell and Emeric Pressburger, makers of *Red Shoes*, will be shown this Saturday and Sunday night, Jan. 6-7 at the Midtown Film Circle, 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15 St.). The film was beautifully photographed in Wales and tells of the hard struggle for existence of working men and women who make their living from the sea.

As an additional attraction, the dramatic featurette, *The Private Life of a Cat* will be shown. There will be two showings each night, Saturday at 8:30 and 10:30. Sunday at 8:00 and 10:00.

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WORKER Sports

New York, Friday, January 5, 1951

'Didn't Aim to Go Through That Again'

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 4.—A punch battered victim of commercial boxing's brutality was stranded here today penniless and unable to get back to his home in Omaha.

To the press, it was all a big "joke" about how veteran fighter Billy Smith, a Negro light heavyweight, "ran" from the ring in the eighth round after absorbing a terrific and brain muddling beating from Archie Moore. He got up from a knockdown at the count of five and went straight to his dressing room.

Smith had recently "recovered" from a bad head beating only one month when he was sent

into the ring against the hard punching Moore.

Boxing commission chairman Ray Smith immediately declared that Smith was suspended indefinitely and wouldn't be paid a cent for the bout!

"Bert Lytell punished me two months ago in Texas, and I didn't aim to go through that again. It took me more than a month to recover after that beating. There just ain't no sense in taking punishment."

Smith, a light-heavyweight veteran of 10 years of prize-fighting, said his handlers confused him during his fight with Moore.

"In the sixth round, I knocked him down with a right. I had him then but lost him. If only I'd had some direction. . . . They (the handlers) were just confusing me. Finally had to tell them to shut up."

"I hated to take a walk, but I saw it coming and I couldn't take it. I was hurt, but only mentally."

Moore was awarded the fight on a technical knockout in the eighth when Smith left the ring. "I'm just confused," said Smith, "all I want to do is go back home to Omaha. They understand me. There's no confusion at home."

Ballplayers Get 'Union' Query

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4 (UP).—A new effort to organize major league baseball players into a union was revealed here today when members of the St. Louis Cardinals revealed they had received "secret" ballots from H. I. Miranda of Cincinnati.

The letter accompanying the ballots urged players to join the "national baseball players and employees organization."

Players were asked to vote on a number of proposals, one of which would entitle a player representative from each club to join with the owners in the decision on baseball's commissioner.

Other proposals the prospective union members were asked to vote on would give each player traded or sold half the profit on the deal and would allocate one percent of the total major league box office receipts to the NBPEO and the players' pension fund.

Cardinal owner Fred Saigh described the effort to organize the players as "ridiculous." He also hinted that Miranda's union plan was "inspired."

The letters and ballots were said to have been sent to every ball player in the majors.

NO PAY CUTS FOR INDIANS—HANK

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 4 (UP).—General manager Hank Greenberg of the Cleveland Indians said today he anticipated no wage cuts among the team's players this year.

"The way I feel about it," he said, "is that if you feel you have to cut somebody deep enough to draw blood and cause pain, you might just as well get rid of him."

It is believed that a majority of the Indians are in for pay increases including Al Rosen, Luke Easter, Bob Lemon and Bob Kennedy.

Pitcher Early Wynn is the only Indian under contract for this year, he signed during the St. Petersburg baseball meeting for an estimated \$25,000.

Czech Students To Ski Centers

PRAGUE, Jan. 4 (Telepress).—During the next three months Czechoslovakia's finest mountain skiing centres will be visited by about 80,000 students from Czech schools and 20,000 from Slovakia ranging in age from 11 to 19 years.

The trips are being arranged by the Ministry of Education as a reward to the students who have shown good progress during the school year and for assistance given to the general construction effort by scrap collections and brigades.

off the backboard

St. Louis Looms Rugged for LIU Tuesday, Workman 2nd Scorer, Meets NYU

Regardless of how they did last night against Bowling Green, LIU's hell bent for glory team is certain to come up against trouble Tuesday night against St. Louis. The Billikens, who took the Garden by storm with their great fast break teams centered around Easy Ed Macauley, have made the climb back. The only team so far to beat Kentucky, on Wednesday night they turned in another impressive win against strong Notre Dame, 56-47.

A couple of big strong lads who have been developing, forwards Ray Sonnenberg and Ed Scott, scored 19 and 17 respectively. Among their other victims are Wisconsin and Holy Cross. The two losses were to Ohio State at Columbus and to unbeaten Bradley by six points in the Sugar Bowl finale.

Other games Wednesday night saw Brooklyn College whip Adelphi 74-63, with Hirsch and DiTomasso each scoring 19, and Fordham shellacking Rutgers 75-62. Big Carlson scored 34 in this one, pretty good even though Rutgers doesn't have much this year. A mild surprise was the victory of Siena over Sexton Hall, 51-47. Although Siena looked good here beating Manhattan, they had later been dumped by little Lemoyne.

The night St. Louis meets LIU,

West Virginia comes in against NYU, and that means a rough evening under the boards for the Violets. Mark Workman, 6-8 center, is second in the country to Temple's sensational shotmaker Mikky in points per game, with an average of 27.1.

Another statistic which should surprise nobody shows Oklahoma A&M tops in defense in the country. Still unbeaten, Iba's men are also scoring heavier than usual. The Aggies don't come in this year, not getting the kind of date they wanted. But they'll be here for the tourney, never fear. Unless they beat out Bradley and St. Louis in their Conference and go NCAA. This is the toughest conference in the land, with these three top powers, plus Kansas State, Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

TOMORROW NIGHT'S bill should find City starting the long climb back, against a sub par St. Joseph of Philly team. St. Johns will have its hands full against Syracuse, which lost no prestige in the Sugar Bowl, giving both Bradley and Kentucky a whale of a fight before succumbing.

Charles Doesn't Think Louis Can Really Come Back

Ezzard Charles is in town, at the Uptown Gym in Harlem, starting training for his January 12th defense here against Lee Oma. And, as always, the articulate ex-GI who became heavyweight champ at the age of 29 by beating his one-time idol, Joe Louis, has a few interesting things to say, including an honest answer to a question on Joe's comeback.

Wrapping tape carefully on his hands, Charles summed up his feelings matter-of-factly. It boils down to this:

He will fight anybody, Louis included, because "business is business and fighting is my business;" he feels that he is getting better each time he fights and he "expects to fight plenty;" people calling him a "cheese champion" don't bother him any more because "they have a right to their own say," and running down the current crop for the "good old days" has always been done.

"Was Stephen Foster rich or considered a great song writer when he died?" Charles asked. "No, he wasn't. It has always been that way."

"Fighters of the old days have sneered at the modern crop and ridiculed our training methods," he added. "One once told me that old timers didn't bother taking a shower after a workout. To me, that doesn't make them tougher or better. It just makes them smell worse."

"Look at the old movies, and then look at Louis when he was in his prime or at Ray Robinson and try to convince yourself that the old timers could have been any better than the boys of today. You have a difficult time of it. But the people pay their way in, and they have a right to their say. Let 'em talk."

"Sure, I'll fight Louis again if the match is made," he smiled. "Why not? And, just as I did the first time, I'd beat him again."

"There is an idea that Joe, by fighting a few more times, will fight his way back into the shape of his early championship days," Charles related. "Well, I don't believe he can be in much better shape, at his stage of the game, than he was the night I beat him. As for myself, I am learning all the time and, I feel, getting better all the time."

There was no braggadocio in the statement. It was a matter of fact.

PLEASED LOUIS NOW SEES RETURN WITH CHARLES

DETROIT, Jan. 4 (UP).—Joe Louis, socking as well as looking a lot more like the trim boxer of old, confidently eyed a second comeback shot at heavyweight champion Ezzard Charles today after racking up a four round technical knockout over Freddie Beshore.

The streamlined Louis, eight pounds lighter than when he ended a two-year retirement by bowing to Charles last summer, bubbled with assurance that the heavyweight crown wasn't beyond his reach.

"I know now that I still have my punch," Louis said after stopping the rugged Harrisburg, Pa., battler. "Now that my timing has come back I feel like a new man and can start thinking of taking on Charles again."

Al Weill, International Boxing Club matchmaker, disclosed that Louis would fight two or more tune-up bouts and probably meet Charles in a June outdoor title fight in New York.

It appeared likely Louis' next comeback fight will be with Chicago heavyweight Johnny Holman in Miami, Fla., Feb. 7. Weill said

he was interested in lining up young Rex Layne and Rocky Mariano as other opponents for the revived Louis.

Louis attributed his impressive showing to five weeks of strenuous conditioning that melted off his flabbiness and put the spring back into his legs. He scaled 210½ for this fight, the lightest he weighed since his second fight with Billy Conn in 1946 and showed it as he smashed Beshore with his famed left-right combination.

Costa Rican Hurler Signed by Dodgers

The Dodgers announced yesterday that Danny Hailing, a 23-year-old right hander from Costa Rica, has been signed by their Hornell, N. Y., farm club in the Pony League and will report to Vero Beach, Fla., for spring training.

Dodger scout Al Campanis signed Hailing after watching him pitch recently in a tournament at Managua, Nicaragua. The 6-foot, 3-inch youngster has pitched five no-hit, no-run games during the past two years.

PROGRAM FOR N.Y. SPORTS

(The following four points are suggested as an immediate program for right now in New York City sports. What do you think should be added?)

1—A new boxing commissioner for New York who will immediately install minimum safety devices. Preferably a boxer himself who will be concerned with the lives of the youngsters. What about Joe Louis for commissioner? If the fight situation can't be swiftly changed, the immediate ending of boxing as murder, not sport.

2—The immediate restoration of high school sports and recreational programs in this city through granting the coaches the additional salary they deserve. Start up the PSAL basketball season immediately to save the careers of hundreds of potential stars.

3—Cut prices for college basketball. Better seats for the students. End the shutout of qualified Negro College teams from the schedule. Appoint qualified Negro referees.

4—Cut prices drastically for the pro games, end the artificial interest-killing and player-wearing extra eight minutes which have made for phony high scores. No team to play more than three games a week.

